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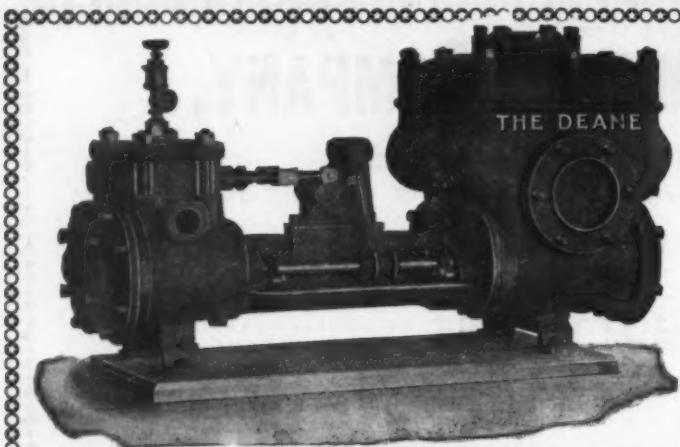
"Consolidated" } Refrigerating
"Featherstone" } Machines.

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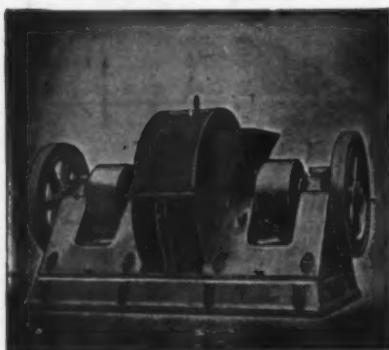
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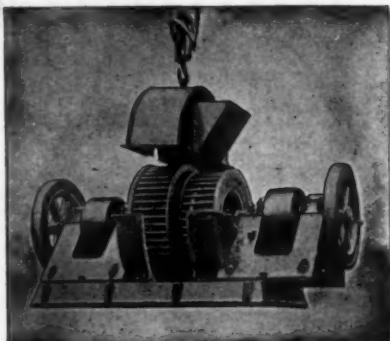
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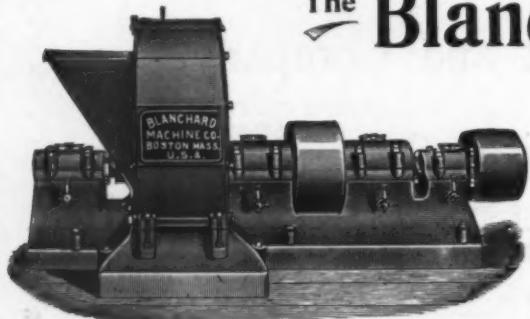
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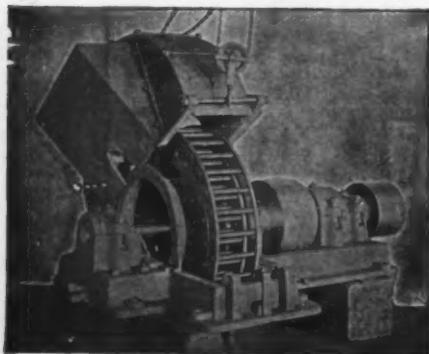
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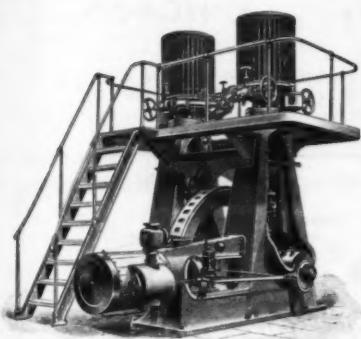
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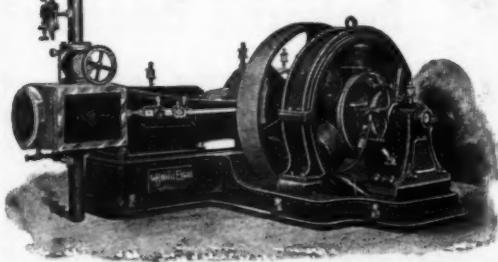
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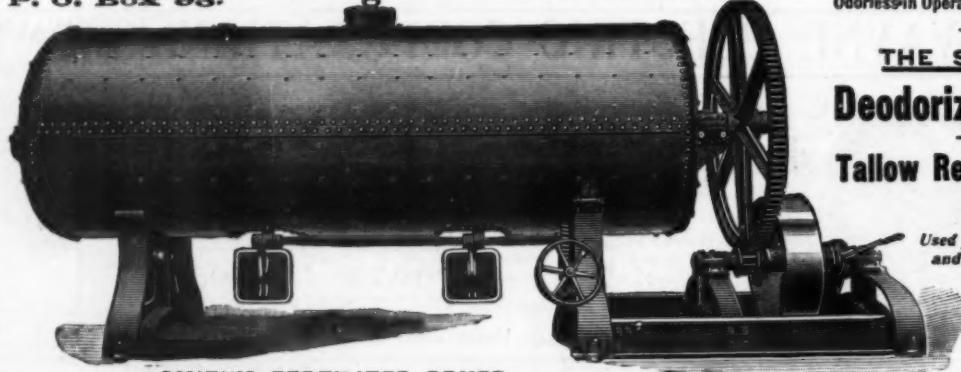
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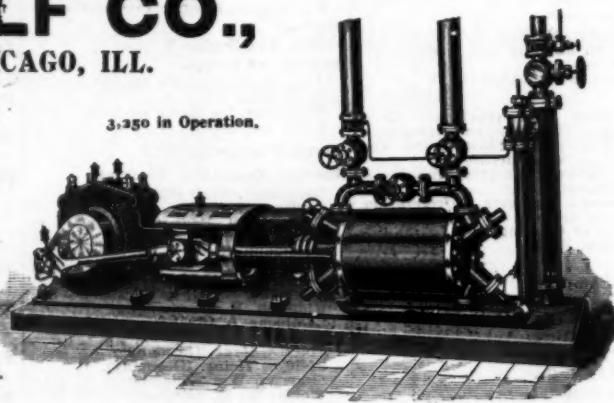
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Provision and
Meat Industries of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Papers and correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers are cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, manufacturers and workmen, and other thinkers and workers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise, and well written articles, news items, local newspaper clippings, supplies or machinery wanted, or any information likely to interest the trade, will be thankfully received and cheerfully acknowledged.

* * *
Special effort will be made to answer promptly, and without charge, any reasonable request for information which may be received from our readers and advertisers, answers being given through the columns of "The National Provisioner," when of general interest, otherwise by letter.
* * *

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BE PATIENT.

It is no use to grow impatient because the first week of our war of 1898 has not brought any results except a few more or less valuable "prizes." The necessity of making the first strike as decisive as possible demands careful preparations, especially on the part of an industrial nation which heretofore had never tried to equal the European military powers. Far better to wait a little longer for agreeable news than to be disappointed by reverses brought about by misjudgment and overzeal. Be patient and remain confident. Your business may suffer under the suspense, but it will pay you in the long run not to lose your patience or your confidence in the strength of our nation and in the good judgment of our leaders.

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Within the past few days "The National Provisioner" has been favored with an interesting communication from a thoroughly posted gentleman concerning the situation as it relates to cattle, hogs and sheep. Our correspondent is in direct touch with conditions, and must, by virtue of his position in the trade, be eminently qualified to write intelligently on the subject, for he is all the time in daily intercourse with live stock producers.

In enumerating factors our friend starts off with the information that the country is very short of cows for breeding purposes. Such a condition of course will make itself felt later on. There is also a shortage of feeding cattle from two to three years old, as well as stock from one to two years. Calves, likewise, are reported as being very scarce.

The cattle feeders of the United States have purchased about all the available stock in both Canada and Mexico. Still, we are short of our usual supply, and as it takes from two to four years to grow a steer and prepare him for market, our correspondent cannot see why the supplies of cattle will not be far short of the requirements for the next two years.

"Natural conditions," he says, "may affect values somewhat. A large corn crop this year would mean high-priced feeding cattle, as every producer would feed if he could get the stock. If there is a light corn crop there would be less cattle fed, which would mean higher priced beef to the consumer."

Sheep are reported as being plentiful, with too many of the commoner breeds. The standing complaint as to quality is again heard, and it is suggested that sheep men should be urged to improve their breeds of sheep to such an extent as to place them equal to, if not superior to, those produced in other countries.

An opinion prevails that there is shortage of fat matured hogs, but there are plenty of pigs for fall trade.

As to the effect of war on prices for cattle, sheep and hogs, anything that is said on the subject must be regarded in the light of conjecture. Some of our friends in the trade think that war will strengthen prices, as it

has already, but will have a tendency to momentarily affect the finances of the country and this in turn would have a depressing effect upon live stock interests, as it would cause the marketing of stock not matured. This effect would be of short duration, as the producer of live stock was never in better financial condition than he is at present.

ELECTRICITY FOR PACKING-HOUSES.

We mention, in this issue, that Armour's new plant in South Omaha, Neb., will be equipped with electrical power. Last week we gave an account of the large Cudahy plant in St. Joseph, Mo., which, as we then stated, is one of the finest and most complete electrically-equipped plants in the country. We now learn that a new packinghouse in New York is being electrically equipped by one of our advertisers. These three plants together with that of Nelson Morris & Co., in St. Joseph, Mo.; and Swift and Company, in Sioux City, recently opened, are five excellent examples of large packinghouses installing electricity in their establishments. The advent of this power has been brought about by the demand of the packers for the very best and most satisfactory motive power. Anything that will facilitate their work, and at the same time minimize expense is what they want. Electricity will do all these. In packinghouses, cotton oil mills, soap and fertilizer manufactories, etc., etc., will be found a large field for electrical apparatus, and are and incandescent lamps—a field which can be profitably worked up, through the columns of "The National Provisioner."

ARTIFICIAL VALUES.

There can be no doubt that as war progresses the situation in the matter of food supplies will bear close watching.

We anticipate a rising market for some time to come, and said so in these columns last week, but such advances we sincerely hope will be an honest reflex of supply and demand.

To manipulate the market for food supplies at this time when the settlement of a gigantic and vexed international difficulty confronts the nation, would be a most unpatriotic, if not treasonable act.

We believe, nevertheless, that we have already seen the ear-marks of speculation in the market for food supplies within the past two weeks, and, in this connection, we want to say that on the first tangible evidence which comes to us of artificiality in the provision market we shall not hesitate to pull off the mask.

Such conditions as exist to-day afford a strong temptation for money-makers, but that man is little to be envied whose patriotism would be found wanting at such a juncture in our country's history, or who would permit his country's difficulty to become his opportunity. This is an unpleasant theme to discuss, but what has happened before will happen again, and we discharge a duty to the trade in striking a note of warning.

THE COTTON OIL MARKET.

The cotton oil market has been favorably influenced by the rise in provisions. Further advances in lard prices would be very welcome by cotton oil holders, as we might again see a large output of compound. Shippers of oil to abroad lean to the opinion that export trade is certain to be affected by the war, but that the higher home markets, if they hold out as at present, may offset this difficulty. Our advices are that there is hardly a crude oil miller in the South but what is asking a most decided advance on his holdings. The foreign trade—presumably in anticipation of greater difficulties later on, when the war situation becomes more intensified—has been unusually large in the past week, and at the top of the market.

No one in the trade is free enough to predict how long the present state of the market will last. We are in stirring times, and the situation changes too often to admit of one being prophetic. Meantime people in the cotton oil trade are glad of a material advance in prices.

WAR RISKS.

Some of our readers have asked what the probable effect of war with Spain would be upon export trade, and whether there was likely to be any serious interruption of shipments on account of the seizure of American goods in transit on the ocean. As the answer is of interest to all, we embody it in the following:

American goods in American ships would be subject to capture by the enemy; but only 4 per cent. of our entire exports are carried in American ships, and with the discontinuance of the American line of steamers, the ships of which have been taken by our Government, this percentage will be still further reduced. At least 96 per cent. of our exports are carried in neutral bottoms, and unless contraband of war, are not likely to be interfered with. Contraband of war signifies, broadly speaking, anything of use in war. To sum up, there is no reason why American manufacturers should cease their efforts to widen their market, except in Spain and her colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. While many of our industries are now well employed in domestic trade, there is no knowing how long this will continue, and the manufacturer who has "two strings to his bow," is in a much better position than he who has but one."

OUR NEW BUSINESS MANAGER.

The proprietor of "The National Provisioner" takes great pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons, that he has secured the co-operation of Mr. William F. Osborne, who, from the first week in May will assume the business management. For over eight years Eastern manager of a great Western trade paper, with headquarters in Chicago and New York, Mr. Osborne brings into his new position specific qualifications for "The National Provisioner," of New York and Chicago, in addition to large practical experience, widespread popularity and unquestioned gen-

tlemanly bearing. The proprietor and editor feels confident that with such an associate it will not take long to push "The National Provisioner" to the very front rank of trade journalism.

Although it may be presumed that Mr. Osborne does not need any introduction with a large part of our advertisers, where he has been personally known and valued for years, it might be well to introduce him herewith generally by some of the sentiments expressed at this opportunity by his former competitors:

The Electrical World: "Mr. W. F. Osborne, for many years Eastern manager in this city of the Western Electrician, has resigned that position to become business manager of 'The National Provisioner.' Mr. Osborne is one of the best known men in the electrical journalistic field, and carries with him cordial good wishes for his continued success in his new sphere of newspaper work."

Electricity: "Mr. W. F. Osborne, who is well known in the electrical field as the Eastern manager of the Western Electrician, announces that on May 1 he will sever his connection with that publication to accept the position of business manager with 'The National Provisioner,' a leading weekly newspaper devoted to the large packing, refrigerating, cottonseed oil manufacturing and tannery interests of the country. We heartily wish Mr. Osborne success in his new undertaking."

The Electrical Engineer will say: "Mr. W. F. Osborne, who for the past eight years has been the able Eastern representative of the Western Electrician, will on May 1 sever his connection with that paper and will thereafter be identified with the 'National Provisioner,' as business manager. This journal, which is the leading paper in its field, is published weekly. The proprietor of it is Dr. J. H. Senner, formerly Commissioner of Immigration, and also formerly editor of the 'Staats-Zeitung,' and is a gentleman well known in the newspaper field. Mr. Osborne, who has won for himself a host of friends in the electrical fraternity, enters upon his new duties with the best wishes of all those whose admiration he has won by his frank and courteous manner at all times. It gives us pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Osborne for the numerous favors received at his hands and wish him all possible success in his new undertaking."

And last but not least, the Electrical Review: "Mr. W. F. Osborne, who for eight years past has been Eastern manager for the Western Electrician, will resign that position on May 1 to accept the business management of 'The National Provisioner,' of New York City, the leading weekly journal in its field. Mr. Osborne, in his new position, will be associated with Dr. Senner, ex-Immigration Commissioner and former editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung. The Electrical Review, while regretting to lose from the ranks of electrical journalism a gentleman so courteous and popular as Mr. Osborne, wishes him the best of success in his new field of labor."

PERSONAL.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, 284 Pearl Street, New York:

New York, April 21, 1898.

My Dear Dr. Senner—I have been trying for some time past to deliver to you, personally, a set of resolutions which managers of Trans-Atlantic steamship lines recently had much pleasure in adopting regarding your administration of immigration affairs. Finding my time is so much occupied that I cannot call on you just now, I take this means of presenting engrossed copy of the resolutions in question, and beg to tender my own assurances of appreciation of the kindly way in which you have always received me when I

have been brought in contact with you, either officially or otherwise, during your term as Commissioner of Immigration at this port.

Yours very truly,
LAWSON SANDFORD,
Secretary.

This letter was accompanied by the resolutions, which were most artistically engrossed by Ames & Rollinson, and bound in morocco. The resolutions read:

Whereas, Dr. J. H. Senner has retired from the position of United States Commissioner of Immigration at this port, which he has occupied for more than four years,

Resolved, That the Trans-Atlantic passenger steamship lines landing at this port regard it not only as a duty but as a pleasure to place upon record their admiration of the signal ability, and their appreciation of the uniform courtesy and consideration displayed by Dr. J. H. Senner in the conduct of the affairs of the immigration administration at this port during his entire term of office.

While continuously watchful of the weighty interests of the nation and of the United States Government in the conduct of the important business intrusted to his care; while strict in insisting upon full compliance with the requirements of the law, and while carefully sifted the immigrants, whose landing is prohibited by law, from among the large numbers of aliens landing at this port.

Dr. Senner executed the duties of his office with a humane regard for the immigrant, and with a considerate desire to avoid any unnecessary burdens or hardships upon commerce and navigation.

It is our firm conviction that the business community of this port, as well as the country at large, owe Dr. Senner a debt of gratitude for his capable, wise and considerate administration of the office of United States Commissioner of Immigration at this port.

American and Red Star Lines, International Navigation Co., James A. Wright, Second Vice-President.

Anchor Line, Henderson Brothers, General Agents.

Bordeaux Line, Funch, Eddy & Co., General Agents.

Cie. Generale Transatlantique, Aug. de Borponde, General Agent.

Fabre Line, Jacob TerKuile, General Passenger Agent.

Holland-American Line, W. H. Vanderpoorten, General Agent.

Hamburg-American Line, Baltic Line, Union Line, Emil L. Boas, General Manager.

North American Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrich & Co., General Agents.

Thingvalla Line, Funch, Eddy & Co., General Agents.

White Star Line, H. Maitland Kersey, General Agent.

The reply:

New York, April 27, 1898.
Mr. Lawson Sandford, 19 Broadway, City.

Dear Sir—Your favor of April 21st at hand, and the resolutions adopted by representatives of Trans-Atlantic steamship passenger companies at the Port of New York are duly received. I was indeed more than surprised and exceedingly gratified by this expression of sentiments on the part of gentlemen who stand deservedly so very high in the business community. Permit me to express through you to Mr. James A. Wright, and the other gentlemen who joined him in the beautiful set of resolutions so artistically engrossed, my sincerest thanks and the fullest appreciation of their kindness. While my first meeting with the same gentleman may have unavoidably suffered under the stress of a sworn duty to enforce rather vexatious new laws, I feel confident that I have met the managers of Trans-Atlantic steamship lines at all times as a gentleman and fully conscious of their earnest desire to comply with the national laws and at the same time to give all possible consideration to the just claims of their passengers, whether rich or poor. I can assure the managers of Trans-Atlantic steamship lines that their set of resolutions will be permanently cherished not only during my lifetime, but also by my family long after I shall have joined the great army.

To yourself, dear Mr. Sandford, I beg to express at this opportunity my full appreciation of the invariable courtesy which you have shown to me ever since I first met you.

Yours respectfully,

DR. J. H. SENNER.

AN APOLOGY.

Owing to a late change in our make-up it was found impossible to correct the Alphabetical Index, for which we apologize to our advertisers. It will be corrected in our next issue.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

EXCITED, ADVANCING MARKETS—MARKED INCREASED SPECULATION—A BUOYANT TEMPER GENERALLY.

It was clear through this week that the turn to higher prices had come to stay, although with the expectations of natural reactions on realizing from time to time. The impression which has been held for some time that it would not require much to start the hog products markedly upward, and for which we have given reasons that are well understood especially by the principal operators, has fastened itself for several days more distinctly upon the outsiders. It was beyond question that hog products even without a war would have gone substantially, but the time with that consideration might have been deferred until the packers had got in most of the summer hogs. But the packers have not been permitted to delay the period of strength, and by reason of the outsiders swinging in at first on any left over speculative sentiment from grain, while the packers finding that there was no use attempting to stay the movement, at length took the lead and got more of the stuff than the outsiders. Any war trouble, and the more prolonged the more marked the effect, would naturally bring the hog products into prominence for higher prices. In the present difficulty with Spain the traders are beginning to reason that there is little likelihood of a near settling of it, and that in the natural inflation of everything, together with the fact that the speculative sentiment of the country will be further aroused, while there is the consideration that wants for home consumption will be increased in connection with the steady enormous wants of Europe, that there must necessarily be decidedly higher prices, while there are opinions that the last week's bulge will prove of meager proportions to some of the future developments, and particularly if the war indicates a long period for its settlement. The speculation which has been going on in grain is only an indication of the movement, as traders believe, that may ultimately develop on the hog products. As Europe is short of grain, so also is she short of hog products, but the latter will of course miss the speculative sentiment that has covered grain on foreign account, and will depend more upon the aroused interest of the outsiders in this country. Of course there is the feeling that hogs are to come forward freely, and that the position may be shaken up at times to lower prices, and the disposition to weaken prices has been particularly the case on one or two days in the past week, when there had been large supplies of the hogs. Even then, however, the pressure to support the prices on the part of the outsiders was marked and the packers themselves, after taking in the hogs, found the undertone on the products too strong to resist, while they at length covered any short sales they had made, and went with the tide which was drifting to higher prices. With the

advance in prices, which has been fully \$1.00 per bbl. for pork at this writing, for two weeks, and about 1/2c. per lb for lard, there is no check to the export movements in the latter, nor do the shippers divert much attention from pure lard to the compound, although the latter has only risen in a moderate way in price. But a singular fact is that ribs have not gone up as substantially as the other products, and it is considered rather peculiar, more particularly from the probabilities of their increased consumption in view of large army requirements of meats, and the thought as well that the government may have in a not late future the starving people in Cuba upon their hands to feed, as well as the Cuban army itself, while the showing of stocks of ribs alone ought to have made them more prominent in an advancing tendency. Outside of the brisk movements to the foreign markets this week are the increasing wants South, and the generally improved condition of the home trade for all meats. The New York cutters are springing their prices upward on all of their products in sympathy with the rise in the general market, and they are finding buyers at the close at close to their comparatively high asking rates. All canned goods are also much higher for the week.

Then again English shippers have got frightened over supplies of beef. A little while since they could have obtained choice brands of city extra India mess, in tierces, at \$16; they have had to pay this week up to \$18, and have cleared the market of all offering this week, which amounted to fully 1,200 tcs., at \$17@\$18.

On Saturday (April 23), receipts of hogs 53,000 head, against 58,600 same day last year. Packers were moderate sellers. Cudahy sold some, but there was no support to the market. There was some heavy selling of ribs. The close showed a decline of 5@7c. on pork, 2@5 points on lard and unchanged on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—April closed \$10.85; May opened at \$10.70@\$10.75, declined to \$10.60, sold up to \$10.80, closed at \$10.85; July opened at \$10.80@\$11, sold at \$10.80@\$11.05, closed at \$11.05. Lard—April closed at 5.47 nominal; May opened at 5.45, sold and closed at 5.47; July opened at 5.52, sold to and closed at 5.57; September opened at 5.60, sold and closed at 5.65. Ribs—April closed at 5.40@5.42; May opened at 5.35, closed at 5.40@5.42; July opened at 5.45, sold at 5.50, down to 5.42, closed at 5.50; September opened at 5.55, declined to 5.52, closed at 5.60. On Monday pork opened 15c. higher, and closed at 40c. advance; lard opened 7 points higher, and closed at 12@15 points advance, and ribs, after opening 5 points up, closed at 10@12 points rise. All of the packers were buying freely, while there was a larger outside demand. The commission houses bought more than they sold. The estimated stocks then at Chicago were 72,500 bbls. new pork, 49,000 bbls. old ditto, 113,600 tcs. lard and 15,000,000 lb ribs. Baldwin-Gurney sold 2,500,000 lb July ribs, and Swift, Armour and Cudahy were liberal buyers. The hog receipts West were 77,000 head, against 58,000 head same day last year. Chicago: Pork—April closed at \$11.20; May opened at \$11, sold to and closed at \$11.20; July opened at \$11.20 and \$11.10, sold to \$11.47, closed at \$11.45. Lard—April closed at 5.62; May opened at 5.60, sold to 5.70, back to and closed at 5.62; July opened at 5.65, advanced to 5.77, declined to 5.70, closed at 5.70@\$7.2; September opened

at 5.65, advanced to 5.85, closed at 5.80. Ribs—April closed 5.52 nominal; May opened at 5.50, sold to 5.60, closed at 5.52; July opened at 5.57@5.50, sold to 5.67, closed at 5.60; September opened at 5.65, sold to 5.75, down to and closed at 5.70. In New York Western steam lard sold at 5.87@5 for 250 tcs., closing at 5.92@5. City steam at 5.50@5.55, refined at 6.25 for Continent, 6.50 for South America, 7.50 for ditto kegs; mess pork at \$10.75@\$11, family mess at \$11.75@\$12, short clear at \$10.75@\$13. In cut meats fully 500 boxes backs were sold. City meats were held at 6 1/2 for 12-lb average; pickled bellies, 7 for 10-lb average; pickled shoulders at 4 1/2@5, pickled hams at 7 1/2@8. On Tuesday receipts of hogs at the West 84,300 head. The products opened very firm. The packers did some buying of lard. Walker, Linblom and Wolff bought pork. The scalpers were the sellers, as well as Baldwin-Gurney, in a moderate way. Prices closed at 7@10 advance on pork, 5 points on lard and 2 points decline on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—April closed at \$11.30; May opened at \$11.40, sold to \$11.47, declined to \$11.20, advanced to \$11.40, closed at \$11.30 nominal; July opened at \$11.60@\$11.65, declined to \$11.62, sold up to \$11.70, back to \$11.45, up to \$11.70, closed at \$11.52. Lard—April closed at 5.67; May opened at 5.70, sold to 5.75, back to 5.65, closed at 5.67; July opened at 5.80, declined to 5.75, sold to 5.80, down to 5.72, closed at 5.75; September opened at 5.87, sold to 5.90, back to 5.82, up to 5.85, closed at 5.82@5.85. Ribs—April closed at 5.50@5.52; May opened at 5.55 bid, sold to 5.52, closed at 5.50@5.52. July opened at 5.67@5.70; July opened at 5.67@5.70, sold at 5.57, up to 5.65, closed at 5.55@5.57; September opened at 5.80, sold at 5.67, was up to 5.72 asked, closed at 5.65@5.67. In New York Western steam lard at 5.95. City steam at 5.65, refined as the day before. In city meats, sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6 1/4; 10-lb average held at 7; clear bellies, 14-lb average, boxed, at 6 1/4. Pork, mess in job lots, at \$10.75@\$11. On Wednesday large supplies of hogs momentarily lower prices a little, but the close was only 5@7 down for pork and 2 points on lard and ribs. Sterling & Hunt bought pork. J. G. Steever sold lard, and was thought possible for Cudahy. Baldwin-Gurney bought ribs. There was at the inside prices good covering by Cudahy and the other packers. At Chicago: Pork—April closed \$11.22 nominal; May opened at \$11.20 bid, sold at \$11.15 to \$11.25, closed at \$11.22; July opened at \$11.37, sold at \$11.35 to \$11.52, closed at \$11.47. Lard—April closed 5.65 nominal; May opened at 5.62, sold at 5.60 to 5.67, closed at 5.65; July opened at 5.65@5.70, sold at 5.65, up to 5.75, closed at 5.72; September opened at 5.77, sold at 5.75 to 5.82, closed at 5.82. Ribs—April closed at 5.50 nominal; May opened at 5.42, was 5.50 bid, closed at 5.50; July opened at 5.50, was 5.55, down to 5.50, up to 5.57, closed at 5.57 asked; September opened at 5.60, sold at 5.65, down to 5.60, closed at 5.65 bid. Receipts of hogs West were fully 97,400 head, against 83,900 same day last year. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.92. City steam at 5.65. Refined not changed. In city cut meats, 12-lb average pickled bellies at 6 1/2 bid and 6 1/4 asked; 10-lb average at 7 asked; pickled shoulders at 4 1/2@5; pickled hams at 7 1/2@8; mess pork at \$10.75@\$11. On Thursday the opening was excited, 27@35 higher on pork and 5 points up on lard and ribs, followed by reactions to the extent of the advance, on taking in profits and the packers pressing prices down a little in view of the large receipts of hogs; from this there were frequent changes. Swift, Armour and Cudahy bought a little lard, and the commission houses bought pork. There was some selling by scalpers. The close was at a decline for the day of 10@15 on pork and 7 points on



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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, April 22, 1898.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on May 2, 1898, for furnishing such of the following supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York City, during the thirty days commencing May 4, 1898: Pork, bacon, salt beef, canned beef, flour, hard bread, corn meal, baking powder, baked beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, canned; coffee, green and roasted; teas, sugars, molasses, syrups, vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatin, ham, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs' feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extract, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, borax, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels, etc., etc. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelope containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened May 2, 1898, and addressed to Major WELLS WILLARD, C. S., U. S. A.

lard and ribs. Receipts of hogs at the West 85,800 head, against 60,300 head same day last year. At Chicago: Pork—April closed at \$11.12 nominal; May closed at \$11.12 bid; July closed at \$11.32. Lard—April closed at 5.57; May 5.57 bid; July 5.65 bid; September closed at 5.75. Ribs—April closed at 5.42; May closed at 5.40; July closed at 5.50; September closed at 5.57.

The exports from the Atlantic ports for last week were 6,297 bbls. pork, 10,228,587 lb lard and 16,992,637 lb meats, against corresponding week last year, 3,737 bbls. pork, 9,963,266 lb lard and 12,300,000 lb meats.

The hog packing West was 430,000 head, against 350,000 head same time last year.

On Thursday, in New York, sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6½, with 10-lb average held at 7; pickled shoulders at 4½@5, pickled hams at 7½@8. The government has paid \$7 for half-barrels family beef. Refined lard for the Continent unchanged; Continent at 6.20, South America at 6.60, compound at 4½@4½. Western steam lard sold at 5.95 for 500 tcs., city steam ditto at 5.65. A lot of 50 boxes Western fat backs sold: 30 to 35 lb quoted at 5½@6. Receipts of hogs West 85,800 head. Hogs in New York at 5½@5¾; beef hams offered in New York at \$22, or as cheap as in Chicago. On Friday there was another large supply of hogs, and with the weakness in grain prices sold off, although there were many reactions. The packers bought early, but afterwards sold. Most of the selling was done by commission houses. There was good buying by Harris, Hately and Steever. The close was 22@27 lower on pork, but at 10 points advance on lard and 2@5 points advance on ribs. May pork at Chicago sold at \$10.90, down to \$10.77, up to \$10.95, closed at \$10.85; July opened at \$11.10@\$11.20, sold to \$11.17, closed at \$10.85; September closed at \$11.10. Lard—April closed at 5.67; May opened at 5.52 and closed at 5.67; July opened at 5.57@5.60, sold to 5.75, closed at 5.75; September opened at 5.67@5.70, sold to 5.82, closed 5.82 bid. Ribs—May opened at 5.40, sold to 5.50, closed at 5.47; July opened at 5.42, and closed at 5.50 bid; September opened at 5.50, was up to 5.57 bid, closed at 5.57@5.60. Cash Western steam lard in New York was held at 6.

* The Austin (Tex.) Poultry and Pet Stock Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. W. Herndon, president; J. P. Lockridge, vice-president.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Live stock records for past week show cattle steady, sheep slightly lower with hogs higher. Receipts past week, and comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	23,688	78,268	21,100
Same week 1897	24,772	70,434	49,100
Same week 1896	20,097	59,021	23,487
Same week 1895	19,252	46,088	21,420
Chicago	37,300	157,300	55,900
Omaha	12,300	36,000	17,300
St. Louis	6,400	31,700	8,000
Kansas City	23,700	78,300	21,100
Total	79,700	303,300	102,300
Previous week	90,800	271,600	137,900
Same week 1897	91,200	264,000	146,100
Same week 1896	86,300	268,200	113,000
Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co.	4,536	26,618	6,248
Swift and Co.	3,324	13,537	7,107
S. & S. Co.	5,101	2,210	1,476
Dold Pack. Co.	776	6,631	379
Fowler, Son & Co.	194	12,071	..
Total	14,252	61,218	15,385
Previous week	16,146	55,101	17,348
Same week 1897	13,725	61,688	24,315

CATTLE.—The shortage of some 20,000 cattle in the four leading markets from that of the previous week was the only thing that made the market what one may call "pretty steady indeed." After war was declared a little flutter in prices for the better. There was not many fancy cattle offered; handy weighted steers were wanted and met with fair prices. On Monday the best native cattle of 1,416-lb average sold at \$4.65. On Tuesday some 1,578-lb average sold at \$4.70. Wednesday some 1,296-lb average sold at \$4.65. On Thursday some 1,453-lb average sold at \$4.75, and on Friday, feeling the definite policy of the government, some 1,452-lb average sold at \$4.80. On Saturday, as usual, no market. Cows and heifers kept up fairly well and only in fair supply. The cows may be quoted about 10c. per 100 lb less than the previous week. Some 1,320-lb average sold as high as \$4.25, but not as many \$4 sales and over as on previous week. A bunch of heifers of 714-lb average sold at \$4.90, the highest price this year. Some 662-lb average sold at \$4.60; some 870-lb sold at \$4.85, and a number over the \$4 mark. A few fancy bulls sold at \$4.50. Some bulls weighing 1,000 lb sold at \$4.10, while the bulk of the bulls were sold at \$3.35 @ \$3.50. The range cattle in pretty fair supply; some 1,295-lb average Texas sold at \$4.25; towards the end of the week some 1,173-lb average sold at \$4.30. Some spayed heifers of 1,000-lb average sold at \$4.25. Some Western steers of 1,215-lb average sold at high as \$4.60; Western cows of 822-lb average, \$3.80; Western heifers of 704-lb average, \$4.40; Western bulls, 1,364-lb average, \$3.10. A bunch of 100 Colorados tipped the market for the week, 1,419-lb average, \$4.70. Some lots of 1,544-lb average sold at \$4.65, and some 1,365-lb average at \$4.45. Some Arkansas of 759-lb average sold at \$4.05. New Mexican steers of 817-lb average at \$4.05, and a bunch of 1,410-lb average sold at \$4; 118 Old Mexican steers of 776-lb average sold at \$4.15; later a bunch of 952-lb average sold at \$4.25. Some Minnesota steers of 772-lb average sold at \$4.40. Some Georgia of 863-lb average sold at \$4; some 785 Alabama steers, \$4.10. During the entire week the market on stockers and feeders was fairly active for the amount offered, and prices pretty steady; 112 cars were sent forward, against 122 cars for previous week, against 127 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Exporters sent 120 cars to the seaboard the past week, against 90 cars for previous week, against 230 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside

purchasers of cattle for the past week were: Eastman 1,026 head, Cudahy 556, Schwarzbach 380, Swift 266, Ackerman 146, Hammond 142, Krauss 215, and Balling 90 head.

HOGS.—On Monday some Southern and Southwestern hogs were offered fully equal to any of the natives, and sold at the same price, the tops of the day being \$3.80, with the bulk at \$3.60@\$3.70. On Tuesday tops stood at \$3.82½, with the bulk at \$3.55@\$3.75. Next day's offerings were not considered as good, the tops being \$3.80, with the bulk \$3.55@\$3.70, with assorted Yorkers selling at \$3.60. Some good heavy hogs were on the market that day and brought full prices. On Thursday the prices showed by far better feeling; most of the trading done before 10 o'clock in the day; tops stood at \$3.90, with the bulk \$3.65@\$3.85; pigs selling at \$3.60, with a scarcity of such. The final decision of the government for war put a better feeling all around on the market, so that the market opened brisk on Friday; a good clearance sale made; the top prices for the day \$4, with the bulk \$3.70@\$3.90, assorted Yorkers going at \$3.75. On Saturday the market drooped somewhat, but an early clearance was made at \$3.95, with the bulk \$3.65 @ \$3.80. The last three days of the week very satisfactory to the shipper, with the exception of some poor soft Southern, which sold from \$2.25@\$2.60. Light pigs sold towards the close of the week at a value of \$3. Shipment of hogs for the past week 16,858 head, the previous week 11,932 head, for the corresponding week one year ago 8,090 head. The destination of shipments as follows: Chicago 50 cars, Cudahy 35 cars, Omaha 12 cars, Boston and Milwaukee 6 each, Buffalo 8 cars, New York 5 cars and Cedar Rapids 1 car.

SHEEP.—The sheep market for the first time in several weeks showed a slight decline in value, and for the week muttons declined 5@10c., with lambs at 15@25c. per 100 lb. Muttons scarce, fully two-thirds of the receipts being lambs. The top sales for the week some 55 spring lambs of 49-lb average at \$7.40. Some 178 Texas lambs of 75-lb average sold at \$5.20. Some 251 Texas ewes of 83-lb average sold at \$4.30. Towards the latter end of the week some 440 of 84-lb average sold at \$4.25. On Monday 142 Colorado lambs of 68-lb average sold at \$5.30. A few bunches, in all 1,497 lambs, of 72-lb average sold at \$5.25. A bunch of 593 of 77-lb average sold at \$5.05. A bunch of 508 of 73-lb average, \$5.25. A bunch of 498 New Mexican of 65-lb average, \$5.27½. A bunch of 970 of 80-lb average, \$5.25, and a bunch of 1,015 of 79-lb average, \$5.25; 671 Arizonas of 72-lb average sold at \$5.17½. Some 441 New Mexican shearlings and yearlings of 86-lb average sold at \$4.75; 496 New Mexico ewes of 79-lb average, \$4.10; 358 fed Western of 111-lb average at \$4.60; 340 fall clipped lambs of 82-lb average sold at \$5. A bunch of 638 clipped Texas of 85-lb average sold at \$4.

A PACKER'S GENEROSITY.

George A. Fowler, president of the Fowler Packing Company, offered the University of Kansas \$18,000 to put up a new electrical engineering building on condition that the board of regents of the university provide \$20,000 for equipments and machinery for the new building. The board has the \$20,000 on hand, and at its meeting next week will accept the offer of Mr. Fowler.

The electrical building of the university was burned March 22. Lucien I. Blake, professor electrical science in the university, is a warm personal friend of Mr. Fowler's and was with him in Kansas City all of yesterday arranging for the generous gift of Mr. Fowler.

There was great rejoicing at Lawrence, Kan., especially among the faculty, and students of the university, when the news of Mr. Fowler's gift was received.

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Holmes' Provision Co.	Holyoke, Mass.
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Lee & Hoyt.	New Haven, Conn.
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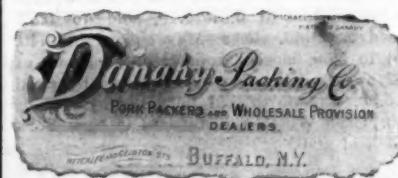
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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April 18.	13,238	85	35,255	18,006
April 19.	1,715	2,374	21,253	7,400
April 20.	9,793	616	28,870	5,260
April 21.	9,257	334	23,966	12,245
April 22.	2,490	112	27,317	7,743
April 23.	300	100	22,000	5,000
Total.	36,793	3,621	158,631	55,654
Prev. week.	48,087	4,280	145,133	73,714
Cor. week 97.	46,985	3,790	131,284	72,380
Cor. week 96.	50,309	3,785	160,339	65,428
Shipments:				
April 18.	3,210		3,068	1,599
April 19.	1,202	238	3,799	105
April 20.	3,200		4,062	
April 21.	3,401	12	3,980	1,734
April 22.	2,226	20	4,423	844
April 23.	200	12	4,500	1,000
Total.	13,499	282	23,782	5,291
Prev. week.	16,268	112	15,643	9,123
Cor. week 97.	12,818	157	27,272	21,926
Cor. week 96.	17,663	64	34,066	16,883

Chicago receipts for this month thus far and 1898 to date, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1898.	132,000	477,500	218,600
April, 1897.	141,103	389,683	211,966
April, 1896.	150,560	426,936	213,656
April, 1895.	123,712	345,195	216,866
1898 to date.	763,100	2,557,132	1,175,580
Same period 97.	719,941	2,439,143	1,083,135
Same period 96.	783,863	2,292,620	1,058,910
Same period 95.	697,764	2,725,382	976,889

Receipts last, with comparisons, at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.	36,700	158,600	55,600
Kansas City.	23,500	77,600	21,500
Omaha.	11,400	37,700	17,500
St. Louis.	7,800	37,700	9,400

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total.	79,400	311,100	104,000
Prev. week.	101,200	283,000	135,700
Cor. day 1897.	93,700	269,300	150,100
Cor. day 1896.	90,300	266,500	116,400

Receipts of hogs for the month of April show a material increase over those of last month, while receipts of cattle and sheep show a decrease. The following table shows the comparison of the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at Chicago for April, compared with March and April, 1897. The receipts for the last three days of April are estimated.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1898.	171,000	885,000	284,000
March, 1898.	217,159	631,731	239,290
April, 1897.	191,996	524,887	277,146

CATTLE.—The supplies of cattle have continued light since last week, but the market for steers has not yet shown much advance or improvement from the low point prevalent a week ago, although there has been a slightly better tone developing since Monday, and just the right kinds, that is, well-matured, handy weight native steers have made a small advance. The market seems to be on a turning point for the better. The supply will not be heavy from now on, and there seems no good reason to doubt that the cattle market will sympathize with the general upward tendency of prices for all the products of farm and ranch. With continued light receipts every one in the trade is trying to account for the continued bad market that began several weeks ago. Late dispatches from across the water note quite an improvement in the live cattle trade, which, if it proves to be permanent rather than spasmodic, should help out here by sending prices for best grades back to the high point before the break. It was time for orcees to advance in Europe, for exporters claim that they have been losing \$10 a head on their cattle. Exporters had contracted for space, and it was cheaper for them to lose this money rather than let the ships go over empty, as they would have to pay for the space in any event. Some exporters, however, filled their space with hay rather than lose the money in cattle. The stocker and breeder trade continues rather slow in tone, and prices are ruling weak at \$3.85@\$4.25 for the bulk, but choice light

weight selections are still costing from \$4.30 @ \$4.60. The cow stock market continues to rule strong and prices are a shade higher than a week ago, with the bulk of the butchers' stuff selling between \$3@\$3.75. Canners are selling from \$2@\$2.65. Calves are higher, and are selling at \$5.50@\$6 for good to choice veals.

HOGS.—Supplies of hogs are running up to liberal figures and will likely so continue from now up to June, as the spring marketing season is now fairly on. From the figures given at the head of this report show that this April will have the largest receipts of hogs on record, the previous banner April being in 1896, when the receipts were 608,674. The Chicago hog market is at present the best in the country, the cause for which is the exceptionally good demand on packing account. The general manager for a prominent packinghouse states that it will take fully one-third more hogs this coming summer to hold prices to where they were last summer, and this remark indicates that packers will buy freely on any material decline. The shipping demand is noticeably picking up. While there has been some nervousness, it is wearing off, and the tendency in prices is towards a stronger basis. At present writing the market is 15@20c. higher, the bulk selling at \$3.95@\$4.05 for mixed, medium and strong weights, with prime lots at \$4.10.

SHEEP.—The sheep market has shown more improvement this week, but it is still nervous. Prices for prime handy weight sheep and shorn lambs made a small advance over last week.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The declaration of war and the massing of the State troops has caused a good advance in the provision market. Last week there was a net gain on July pork of \$1.15, while lard advanced 50c. and ribs 47½c. During the present week prices have fluctuated, but have been fairly well maintained. The pit professionals, as a class, would not believe that there was anything in a war to advance provision prices; but the outsiders took a different view, and the outsider always prevails in provisions when he starts in with any energy. There has been an unusual advance, and it has been in the face of a summer run of hogs. Some of the most influential of the longs have taken profits; some of the largest of the shorts have covered. If it were an ordinary time a reaction would be pretty certain. The market is in a decidedly nervous state. Now that war is actually on the majority of the speculators are wondering when it will end. There are no precedents to go by. The war of the rebellion was entirely different from a war with Spain. The Franco-Prussian and the Russo-Turkish wars gave speculators a chance to make some big plays on the bull side, but the game kept them extremely nervous. Now traders are trying to establish a new basis, and it will take them some time to arrive at the new basis. Wars generally induce a large amount of speculation. It took the country over ten years to get over the wild speculation that was indulged in during the war of the rebellion. During the present advance packers sold freely at the extreme figures. The foreign demand is excellent. Hams, which a few weeks ago were selling in Liverpool for 31s.

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have advanced to 39, the advance some days being as much as 1s. 6d. People on the other side are ready and willing to take our stuff. They need it, and believe the war with Spain is going to keep prices booming. But there has been a good advance, and it is quite possible that there will be a reaction, for in the present nervous state of the market no one knows what may happen. Therefore, it is well to be careful. It should be remembered that though there has been a good advance, present prices are only high in comparison with the low prices that have prevailed during the recent spell of hard times. During the present national excitement no prediction as to the future course of the market can be made with any degree of safety.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

May.	10.70	10.85	10.60	10.85
July.	10.90	11.05	10.80	11.05

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

May.	5.45	5.47½	5.45	5.47½
July.	5.52½	5.57½	5.50	5.57½
September.	5.62½	5.65	5.60	5.65

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May.	5.32½	5.42½	5.32½	5.42½
July.	5.47½	5.50	5.42½	5.50
September.	5.55	5.60	5.52½	5.60

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

May.	11.15	11.22½	11.07½	11.20
July.	11.10	11.47½	11.10	11.45

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

May.	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.62½
July.	5.65	5.77½	5.62½	5.72½
September.	5.65	5.85	5.65	5.80

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May.	5.45	5.62½	5.45	5.62½
July.	5.50	5.67½	5.50	5.60
September.	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.70

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

May.	11.40	11.40	11.20	11.30
July.	11.60	11.70	11.45	11.52½

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

May.	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.67½
July.	5.80	5.82½	5.72½	5.75
September.	5.87½	5.90	5.82½	5.85

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May.	5.52½	5.55	5.50	5.52½
July.	5.67½	5.70	5.55	5.57½
September.	5.80	5.80	5.65	5.67½

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

May.	11.15	11.25	11.15	11.22½
July.	11.37½	11.52½	11.35	11.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

May.	5.62½	5.67½	5.60	5.65
July.	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.72½
September.	5.77½	5.82½	5.75	5.82½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May.	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.50
July.	5.50	5.57½	5.50	5.57½
September.	5.62½	5.65	5.60	5.65

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

PORK—(Per Barrel.)—

May.	11.40	11.45	11.05	11.12½
July.	11.70	11.85	11.25	11.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lb.)—

May.	5.65	5.70	5.57½	5.57½
July.	5.77½	5.77½	5.65	5.65
September.	5.87½	5.90	5.75	5.75

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

May.	5.65	5.70	5.42½	5.42½
July.	5.6			

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HIGHEST REFERENCES. (Lieber's Code used.)

CHICAGO NOTES.

Shipments of bacon last week were 31,000 boxes, against 20,000 a year ago.

About 70 per cent. of the foreign meat marketed in England is American product.

Exports of pork last week were 6,250 bbls., against 4,140 the corresponding week last year.

Six months ago Joseph Leiter said wheat would sell at \$1.25. His prediction came true this week.

About thirteen cargoes of cattle every week is the average of foreign cattle arriving at Deptford, London.

There are more cattle shipped from Boston to the British markets than from any other American or Canadian port.

During the last week the horse receipts rose to 4,053 head, against 2,505 the preceding week and 3,313 the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of meat last week were 16,429,000 lb, against 11,877,000 lb last year. Shipments of lard last week were 7,963,000 lb, against 6,509,000 lb a year ago.

Combined receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis last week were 79,400, or 22,000 less than the previous week and 14,000 less than a year ago.

Several of the Chicago packers are getting hogs from Missouri River points, prices being lower than in this market. They are largely light hogs, with some medium weights.

During the last week 4,540 cars of live stock arrived here, and 1,187 cars were shipped out. The previous week 4,891 cars arrived, and a year ago the receipts were 4,838 cars.

Chicago receipts of hogs last week, compared with the corresponding week last year, increased 27,200, Kansas City increased 7,000, and Omaha 9,000. St. Louis decreased 1,600.

The 160,043 hogs received here last week averaged 223 lb, against 220 lb the preceding week, 232 lb a month ago, 236 lb a year ago, 248 lb two years ago and 225 lb three years ago.

The average rate of mortality on cattle shipped from Boston to England in 1897 was 0.27 per cent., while the average mortality on the whole United States shipments was only 0.32 per cent.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, 63,800, against 46,100 a week ago and 49,000 a year ago. Cattle, 18,500, against 25,600 a week ago and 22,500 a year ago.

Ferdinand Alvarez, one of the smaller Chicago packers and a subject of Spain, on Tuesday renounced his mother country and became an American citizen. He lives at 1407 North Mozart street.

On Tuesday bids were opened at Chicago for U. S. Army supplies. These supplies include ten tons of mess pork and 25 tons of bacon. Next Monday bids will be opened for three times these amounts.

In the North American cattle trade last year the losses were only 3½ per 1,000 cattle carried in cattle ships, and the loss of sheep was 7 per 1,000, but in the South American trade the losses were 97 per 1,000, and 37 per 1,000 sheep.

The estimate of local stocks of provisions at the end of the month is as follows: Contract pork, 86,000 bbls.; old pork, 48,000 bbls.; lard, 132,900 tcs.; short ribs, 32,000,000 lb. The small rib stock is causing some bullish sentiment.

John Mahon, a butcher, residing at 6436 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, was found early Wednesday morning insensible from a wound in the back of the head and a severe cut un-

der the right eye. John Ptuph, a Pole, was arrested for committing the assault.

Philip D. Armour has given his employés permission to enlist for the war. He promises to keep their positions open for them, to give them half-pay during their absence, and to insure their lives for \$1,500 each. He is most highly commended on all sides for this display of practical patriotism.

Military affairs and the war with Spain are all that is talked about by the younger men at the stockyards. All the Chicago regiments called for duty this week have representatives from Packingtown. The different volunteer regiments have a goodly number of men from the yards also.

L. F. Swift says there is no good reason why live stock prices and provisions should advance, with exports of live cattle and provisions decreasing, as they will be, after a few war scare orders are filled. He is of the opinion that there will be a reaction in values, with prospects of more liberal receipts of live stock than the demand will absorb.

Chicago packers slaughtered 138,500 hogs last week, against 132,900 the previous week and 103,900 a year ago. Armour packed 31,500, Anglo-American 12,800, Boyd & Lunham 9,500, Chicago 10,500, Continental 14,000, Hammond 3,800, International 12,300, Lipton 9,700, Morris 4,800, Swift 14,100, Viles & Robbins 9,000 and city butchers 6,500.

Charges of disorderly conduct were last Friday preferred against "Charley" Wright, a broker on the Chicago Board of Trade, by S. H. Milne, for unpatriotic remarks about the United States in the present crisis. These charges were referred by the directors to a special committee, but it is expected nothing will come from them, as the offence is not of a character covered by the rules.

John A. Logan, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a son of the famous Illinois Civil War General, John A. Logan, has raised a regiment of volunteer cavalry for the war. Mr. Logan brought heavy pressure to bear on the Governor of Illinois from Washington to have his regiment ordered out prior to the National Guard, but Gov. Tanner gave the preference to the State troops.

Both Levi B. Doud and Nelson Morris agree that the war ought not to make any material difference in our export cattle business. No American boat carries cattle. The American line vessels now chartered by the Government, carried about 1,000 beef carcasses per week. Mr. Doud says there has been no increase in live cattle insurance rates, and he sees no reason why there should be any.

Since the outbreak of hostilities shippers of export grain and provisions have been rushing their freight to the seaboard as fast as possible. Eastern lines see in this a favorable opportunity to restore rates, and a meeting of the Joint Traffic Association was held in New York this week to consider the matter. Shippers prefer to send their freight through New York or Boston rather than Newport News or Norfolk. Ocean freight rates are also expected to advance during the next few days.

Joseph Leiter was on the floor of the Exchange on Monday last for the first time since he has been a figure in grain speculation. He has been a member of the Exchange for over a month. There was some maneuvering by the crowd to get him on the edge of the wheat pit, so as to get him down into the middle and treat him to an initiation. He did not, however, permit himself to be inveigled into any such peril. He might have proved as difficult a subject as that six-footer from the country who, on being pushed into the pit, did all the hustling himself and committed all the damage. Mr. Leiter is 6 feet 3 and weighs about 250 pounds.

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PACKING HOUSE MATTERS
AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely pursue the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

- * A movement is on foot to establish a stockyards in Hamilton, Ont.
- * H. L. Weller will start a packinghouse on East Rees street, Kewanee, Ill.
- * A special session of the National Live Stock Association will be held in Omaha Oct. 3.

* The wolves of Russia annually devour 180,000 cattle, 560,000 sheep and 100,000 dogs.

* The Joy Morton Salt Co., of Wyandotte, Mich., will erect a building 120½x160 feet, and are receiving bids for its construction.

* It is reported that the Land Co., of Bakersfield, Cal., will soon move its packinghouse plant from Bellevue to a point on the Valley road west to Oak street. An ice factory will be run in connection.

* Messrs. Lagemann & Co., of Montevideo, report that the number of South American cattle slaughtered in the abattoirs this year, up to Feb. 28, was 445,000, against 730,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

* It is reported that Armour & Co., of Chicago, are arranging to open a warehouse at Halifax, N. S., from which to supply American warships in the event of a blockade of the United States ports by the Spanish!

* Jacob Dold & Co. have abandoned the smoking of meats at their Harrisburg (Pa.) plant, but will retain its branch in that city. The smoked meat part of the business will be looked after from the Buffalo headquarters.

* A strike of longshoremen employed by the Chicago Beef Co. to load the White Star freight steamer Georgic with 35 carloads of beef from Chicago, occurred last Monday. There was some trouble at first, but nothing serious.

* The Western South Dakota Stock Association, recently in session at Rapid City, S. D., elected the following officers: President, C. K. Howard, Smithville; vice-president, H. A. Dawson, Pine Ridge; secretary and treasurer, Frank Stewart, Buffalo Gap.

* An agent representing Bush Bros., Jersey City, was in Reading, Pa., recently, inspecting sites for the erection of a packinghouse. The plant will be seven stories high, and will be substantially built. Between 500 and 600 hogs will be slaughtered daily.

* Mr. K. B. Armour, of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, is raising a battalion of four companies, comprising 400 men, from his employees to go to the front as volunteer soldiers. They will be equipped at Mr. Armour's private expense, and will be known as Armour's Battalion.

* Monterey County, Cal., has, according to a report just made by the United States Land Office in San Francisco, nearly 1,000,000 acres of land yet open to entry. Much of this is unsurveyed, and very little is sufficiently level to be suitable for farming, but most of it is fine grazing land. It is supposed the past dry winter has greatly damaged this natural pasturage.

* To the fish trade war has already extended its influence. The taking of recruits from coastwise fishing schooners has left a dearth of fishermen, and what remains are timid about going out for deep sea fishing while Spanish gunboats are afloat. Should Spain send any of her naval vessels into Massachusetts Bay, where most of the catches are

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made, fish dealers say the business would be ruined.

* Last year Texas produced 17,315,097 lb of wool of comparatively fine quality. Montana last year produced 20,110,391 lb, and Oregon 18,440,850 lb. This makes a total of 55,866,338 lb, or more than the normal average of imports from Australia. The quality of the Texas and Montana wools has been greatly improved within the last few years. The greatest progress in this direction has, however, been made in Texas. Not only has the quality been improved, but the average clip per sheep has increased.

* The cattle industry of Venezuela is one that may become of enough importance at any time to constitute a menace to the American cattle trade in various foreign markets. In 1894 the number of cattle in Venezuela was estimated at 5,000,000 head, while today the total number is not fewer than 10,000,000 head, and it is expected the number will be doubled in the next four years. There is excellent reason to think that this trade is capable of enormous development. The lands capable of furnishing good grazing are vast in extent.

* Architect Page is drawing plans for a slaughter house and rendering establishment which Clapp & Clapp will build in Northampton, Mass. The structure will be about 50x35, conveniently arranged and with modern contrivances. An overhead railway will connect the slaughter room, the refrigerator and loading room. The refrigerator will be as large as a small house, with an enormous ice

reservoir at the top. Near this reservoir will also be constructed a tank which will contain the water necessary to frequent and thorough flushing of the slaughter room. The foundations will be put in at once.

* Cattlemen of the United States, Mexico and Canada are preparing to hold a convention in St. Louis some time next fall. The meeting, it is claimed, will be for the purpose of organizing an association to promote and protect the live stock industry. The protection of herds from the ravages of disease will be brought before the government, and it is hoped measures will be taken to prevent the introduction of diseased stock. St. Louis, Mo., owing to its central location in the cattle producing States, was selected as the place where the convention will be held. Several hundred delegates will likely attend.

* According to the owner of an extensive cattle ranch in the White River Valley, the United States government has secured options on enough cattle in the West to sustain an army of 100,000 men for twelve months. No contracts have been made, but prices have been fixed, and in the event of war with Spain the government will be amply supplied with beef for its troops at a moderate figure. These options were taken to prevent any cornering of the market. By purchasing directly from the cattle raisers the government will save thousands of dollars and have an inexhaustible supply at command. The late civil war was an object lesson not yet forgotten. Anybody who remembers the Rebellion knows what "war prices" meant.



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QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

Subscribe to "The National Provisioner."

Classified Index can be found on Page 7.

MEAT INSPECTION.

No. 3.

SELLING INFECTED MEATS UNDER DECLARATION.—While the large abattoirs have means at their command by which cases of light infection may be rendered non-infectious, the smaller slaughter houses are at more of a disadvantage in this respect. Cooking and salting would be possible for some—perhaps all of them—while cold storage would often be out of the question.

In this connection, it would be interesting to study for a moment a system which is quite extended in certain parts of Europe. Reference is made to the German "Freibank" or "Finnenbank." Under this system certain meats of inferior quality are allowed to be placed on the market under given conditions. One of these conditions is that they must be sold in a specified meat stall or counter, known as the "Freibank" or "Finnenbank," where the true nature of the meat must be made known to the purchaser. Naturally, such meats are sold at a lower price than the meats offered in open market, thus enabling many of the poorer classes to purchase meat who cannot afford to pay the regular prices. Meats which are absolutely dangerous from a sanitary standpoint are, of course, excluded from these special meat counters, and in some instances the law requires that even these meats of inferior quality, which are harmful in some cases, though not dangerous, must be rendered harmless before being sold.

In the United States inspected meats are, generally speaking, either passed and allowed to go upon the open market or condemned, and thus excluded from the market. The German system of the "Freibank" practically results in dividing the meats into three classes, namely, first, meats which may be sold in open market—good or first-class meats. ("Gute oder tadellose Ware," of North Germany; "bankwürdiges Fleisch," of South Germany, also called "bankmässig" or "laden-rein"); a second class of meats which may be sold only under declaration of their true character, in many cases only having been cooked or salted under official supervision ("nichtbankwürdig," "nichtbankmässig," "nichtladenrein"); a third class of meats which are unconditionally condemned, and therefore excluded from the market.

Strictly speaking, the Imperial German law of May 14, 1897, divides meats into five classes, as follows:

"1. Good or first-class wares which may be placed upon the open market without restrictions. This corresponds to the "bankwürdiges Fleisch" of the South German meat inspection regulations.

"2. Meat which may be placed upon the market under declaration and sold as 'spoiled (or waste) goods in the sense of the food laws.' Other disposition of this meat (as use in one's own family or presentation to other persons) is not prevented by law. This meat is called 'nichtbankwürdiges Fleisch' in the older regulations.

"3. Meat which is unconditionally dangerous or injurious to health, the use of which, under any conditions, as food for man, even use in one's own family, presentation to other people, or permitting it to be taken away, etc., is forbidden by law. This meat must not be disposed of in such a way as to render it harmless.

"4. Meat which is injurious to health under certain conditions, but which can be rendered harmless by proper manipulation, such as cooking, sterilizing, pickling, etc. After the meat has been rendered harmless it may be placed upon the market as spoiled (or waste) meat, in the sense of the food law. In regard to selling this kind of meat raw compare the legal decisions:

"An explicit statement by the seller that the meat, which is rendered harmless by cooking, is to be eaten only when cooked, protects the merchant from penalty." (Urt. IV, v. II, 7, 1884.)

"A simple statement regarding the unwholesomeness of the meat on the part of the merchant to the purchaser does not, however, render the former free from penalty, for the danger to the communal interests of the act is not thereby obviated." (Urt. v. 15, 1 and 29, 9, 1885.)

"5. Finally, there should be recognized meat which is reported beyond use (literally spoiled in high degree), i. e., meats which, though not unwholesome, have lost their value as food for man because of extensive changes in the tissue (for example, watery meat, meat and organs which are heavily infested with parasites, etc.) Such meats are to be judged as 'unfit for food,' and can be looked upon as 'spoiled' in the sense of Sec. 367 of the Penal Code, and offering for sale and selling such meats are plainly forbidden by this paragraph. Their use in the household of the owner cannot, however, be forbidden on grounds of the imperial regulations. In order to prevent underhand traffic with such meat, it is provided that meat which is spoiled beyond use is to be entirely excluded from the market, except in such cases as portions of the same, such as the fat in heavily infected cases of pork measles, can be used for food.

"In meat wares we further distinguish imitations [nachgemachte] (meats which are not treated in such a way as to appear different from what they really are), and adulterations [verfälschte] (meats which do not possess those qualities which they are supposed to possess in reliable traffic.)

"I will call attention to the fact that the expert must use the word 'spoiled' [verdorben] only in the legal sense and not in the sense of decomposed meat, for decomposing [faulende] meat is injurious to health."—Osterdag, 1895, pp. 100 et al.

History of the Freibank.—The system of the German "Freibank" and compulsory declaration of the condition of inferior meats is very old. The municipal laws of Augsburg in 1276 prescribed that inferior meat should not be sold without giving notice as to its quality. In 1404 the municipal laws of Wimpfen provided that the "Freibank" (from the German "frei," free, here in the sense of unconnected or separated, and "Bank," a counter or stall, should be situated three paces away from the regular counters. The "Freibank" (free stall) was therefore one which was free or separate from the regular counters. The term "Finnenbank" is sometimes used for these special meat stalls because the measly meat (finneges Fleisch) especially is sold at these places. This system of "Freibank" has extended to most of the slaughter houses of Germany, and is rapidly extending in France, Belgium and Italy.

The economic importance of the system is seen from the following statistics taken from Osterdag:

In the Kingdom of Saxony in 1892, 0.25 per cent. of the animals slaughtered for food were unconditionally condemned, while 0.42 per cent. of the animals slaughtered were sold at the "Freibank."

In Leipzig during 1891 the meat of 604 cattle, 89 calves, 28 sheep, 983 hogs and 104 pieces, representing a total weight of 271,808 kilograms (about 543,216 lb) was used by the "Freibank."

The average receipts per pound for the first quality meats and for the meat sold at the "Freibank" after deducting fees were as follows:

First Quality.	Price.
Beef	57.6 pfennige, about \$0.144
Veal	55.5 pfennige, about 0.138%
Mutton	58.8 pfennige, about 0.147
Pork	61.0 pfennige, about 0.152%

Freibank.

	Price.
Beef	53.8 pfennige, about \$0.134%
Veal	44.2 pfennige, about 0.110%
Mutton	54.5 pfennige, about 0.136%
Pork	57.4 pfennige, about 0.143%

Osterdag (1896) has recently published a detailed compilation giving the data concerning the sale of measly beef in 38 cities in Germany. At first there was great prejudice against the meat, so that in some cases the prices fell to 2½c. per lb; but as this prejudice wore off the price went up 6, 8 and 10c. per lb. In some places the demand for this cheaper meat is greater than the supply.

Objections to the "Freibank" have been raised by some parties, but we are unable to see wherein this system is unfair either to the dealer or to the purchaser, for no one is obliged to buy this meat who does not wish to do so, while any one who wishes a cheaper class of meat can purchase it at the "Freibank" with the full knowledge of the condition of the meat he is buying. It is perfectly safe to use the meat when thoroughly cooked, and the dealer is able to economize in his business. We take the decided stand, however, that it is far better to subject all of these meats to thorough cooking or other methods of safeguarding before they are placed upon the market.

JOSEPH LEITER'S WHEAT DEALS.

After the close of the session of the Chicago Board of Trade to-day the traders who sold Joseph Leiter tons of May wheat will have to prepare to deliver the cereal to him. The young wheat king is winding up the most stupendous wheat deal in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade. It is conservatively estimated that Mr. Leiter owns over 20,000,000 bushels, which is double the amount held by him last December.

The price paid for the May wheat was from 86c. to 90c. Rumors of war, and finally war itself caused the price to climb to \$1, and afterwards to \$1.20. Joseph Leiter eased the strain on the market by disposing of a large part of his holdings between these figures. In all his wheat deals he has been backed by the enormous wealth of his father, \$5,000,000 in cold cash having been placed to his credit in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to meet any emergency that might arise. But no emergency arose. Everything was in his favor, and now he comes out of the deal with flying colors.

Mr. Leiter was a factor in the market three months before any one outside his brokers knew who was buying so heavily. P. D. Armour and other veteran traders were mentioned as being behind these tremendous interests, but their names were dropped almost as soon as considered. The news came from Washington, where his father lives. He then opened up offices in the Board of Trade Building, and applied for and secured membership on the Board of Trade. In the December deal he paid from 65c. to 80c. a bushel for his wheat, and he made 20c. on every bushel of the 10,000,000 owned by him. Some of the most prominent veterans on the Board of Trade found themselves fairly trapped by this young, broad-shouldered college graduate.

Mr. Leiter owns about 6,000,000 bushels of July wheat, which is a small amount compared with his May holdings. Thus when he closes out his May deal he will not become a stranger to the wheat pit. Throughout both deals his tactics have been exemplary. He went into the market to buy the actual grain, and then sell it at its market value. His success has been sudden, but promises to be lasting, and the immense moneyed interest behind him enables him to face any position that the market might assume.

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Prevents Skippers, Slime and Mould.
Prevents the Dangerous Fungus in Meats.
Gives the Meat a Uniform Cherry-red Color.

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LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.

ARMOUR'S NEW OMAHA PLANT.

The plant of Armour & Co., which is nearing completion, occupies a tract of ground comprising nineteen acres on the north side of Q street in South Omaha, Neb. On June 25 of last year the announcement was made that the Armour Co. would erect a great packinghouse in South Omaha, and grading operations were commenced in the early part of July. Nearly five months were consumed in grading and preparing material for the erection of the plant, which is now nearly completed. An immense amount of piling had to be driven along the northern border of the tract, and it was Dec. 1 before the contractors were ready to commence the erection of the walls. The buildings are arranged in two long rows, running east and west, and occupy the eastern and central portions of the site. Five railroad tracks occupy the ground space between the two rows of buildings, which are six and seven stories in height and connected by bridges and galleries. Of the buildings now completed the hog killing house occupies the most westerly position of the northern tier. This structure is 150 feet long by 66 feet in width, and is joined on the south by two tank rooms each 50 by 80 feet. The oleo house comes next, with a length of 100 feet and a width of 84 feet. The hog hanging and hog cutting rooms are each 150 by 79 feet, while the hog cooler, the first building

nect the pens at the stockyards with the hog, sheep and beef killing departments.

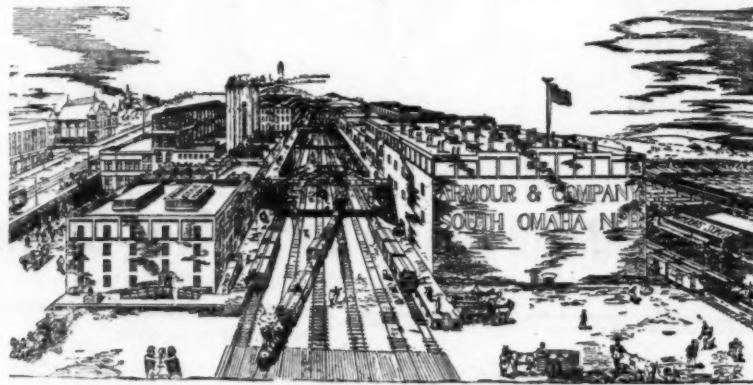
The entire plant is being constructed in the most substantial manner, the walls being 26 inches thick at the base and tapering to about 18 inches at the top. Iron doors and windows of improved make are supplied throughout and all floors are of shiplap carefully caulked. In order to protect the buildings in case of fire a large reservoir is now being built which will hold an immense supply of water. In addition to this there will be ten fire hydrants connected with ten-inch mains located in different parts of the grounds.

Besides the plant in South Omaha the Armour's have erected a pressed brick wholesale house at Thirteenth and Jones streets, Omaha. Ice houses with a capacity of 50,000 pounds have also been erected at Memphis, Neb.

EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. Hunnissett, of the firm of Crawford & Hunnissett, Toronto, Canada, dealers and exporters of cattle, returned recently from a trip to England and the Continent. Mr. Hunnissett, while in England, made close observations of the cattle trade, and in an interview gave the following valuable information:

In the export trade Mr. Hunnissett stated that South American cattle of good quality are being shipped in large numbers to the



ARMOUR'S OMAHA PLANT.

erected, is 150 by 155 feet. To the west of this row of buildings will be erected a fertilizer, 125 by 100 feet, a glue factory in the shape of a letter L, 150 by 50 feet. Beyond these are to be built the ear shops and yards, which when completed will cover in the neighborhood of ten acres of ground.

A second row of buildings fronts on Q street, the first one of importance being the beef and sheep killing house, which is 160 feet long by 120 feet in width with a height of six stories. The beef cooler building which adjoins the beef killing house on the east has a length of 200 feet and a width of 128 feet. There is a boiler room 150 feet long and 50 feet in width which is nearly completed, while the power house is 75 feet wide by 150 feet in length. For the present the office will be located in the east end of the power building where rooms 150 by 70 feet are being fitted up for this purpose. Adjoining the power house on the east smoke and ham houses, 150 by 90 feet and five stories in height will be erected. Ice houses with a capacity of 3,000 tons will be erected along Q street just west of the beef cooler houses.

When completed this plant will have a daily capacity of 6,500 hogs, 1,500 cattle and 4,500 sheep. The estimated cost of the plant is \$1,000,000. All power used will be either electricity or compressed air. The motors to be used in the different parts of the plant are completed and will be shipped as soon as the roof of the power building is finished. An immense viaduct 800 feet in length will con-

nect British markets and are becoming keen competitors with Canada and United States for that trade. One extensive rancher and shipper from South America told Mr. Hunnissett that there were no less than forty steamships laden with cattle from that country on the ocean at that time. This same shipper also stated that the South American dealers were bound to be at the head of the export cattle trade of America, and in order to improve their cattle the ranchers make it a practice to visit England annually to purchase the very best Shorthorn bulls obtainable for their herds.

As to the dead meat trade, Mr. Hunnissett stated that there is something wrong, either in the cold storage system or the matter of killing or handling, as a good deal of the Canadian beef, and some of the American, had arrived in bad condition, and something will have to be done to have this remedied if Canadian dealers wish to make a success of this branch of industry.

Not only in the dead meat trade has there been a failure, but the shipment of live cattle has not been a success, especially in late years, and there is a general feeling among cattlemen that their shipments must be more carefully handled and that other and better arrangements than those at present in force must be adopted, both in England and Canada, in order to make it a success. Mr. Hunnissett also said that Canada was away behind in the quality of mutton, New Zealand outdistancing both in quality and quantity.

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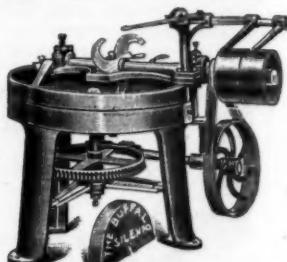
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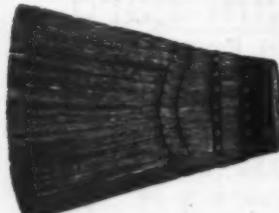
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**\$2,000,000 WORTH OF LIVE STOCK
IMPERILLED.**

The growers of live stock in Central and Southern California are in a panic. Hay has gone up to \$20 per ton, and the continued drought and the frequent hot northers have ruined the prospects for feed in the future. Cattle and sheep men are hustling their stock out of the country as fast as the railroads can carry it. They have tried to get permission from the government to pasture it this summer on the government reservations, but could only get permission to drive it across them. They have applied to Nevada for help, and Nevada has replied that she has no more than she needs for her own stock, but has finally decided that stock may be shipped across the State.

The cattle quarantine against the Southern part of the State has been sufficiently modified to permit the removal of stock from the drought-stricken sections, and the overland roads have consented to make half-rates for stock sent East for pasture. The authorities of Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming have agreed to allow shipments into their territory of stock that has been properly inspected.

The value of the imperilled stock is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Many buyers from Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas and Northern California are visiting the drought-stricken districts and picking up bargains. One herd of 5,000 head of cattle, requiring fifteen trains of eighteen cars each, has already been started East, and the railroad authorities are making arrangements to send out during the next two weeks sixty trains of eighteen cars, each of which will carry about 20,000 head of cattle to points east of Nevada. In all not less than 100,000 head will be sent out of the State.

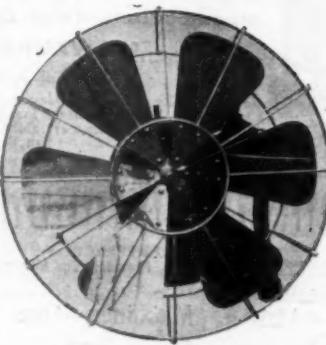
One big shipment of 18,500 sheep is on its way East in five trains of thirty-seven cars each. Another shipment of 15,000 sheep has been sold in Chicago and is on its way there. Nearly 100,000 sheep will probably be sent East during the next month. Cattle and sheep cars are being collected and hurried here from all parts of the West. One firm, which controls large tracts of pasture land, is shipping 22,000 head of sheep to New Mexico and is sending droves of cattle to Northern California and to Texas. A member of this firm said: "We shall not leave a hoof on our ranch. Everything, cattle, sheep and horses, has got to go. There is no feed for the stock."

SHORTAGE IN WESTERN CATTLE.

According to investigation by the American Agriculturist there is a shortage of range cattle in the trans-Missouri territory. There are, however, large numbers of fatted steers coming forward from the feeding districts, which are of excellent quality and serve to keep prices of farm fed beef east of the Mississippi at moderate rates. Later, when that stock becomes exhausted and until grass feds come into condition in September, prices of beef must advance. Compared with the early months of 1897, the cost of range cattle in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana this year, is 20 to 50 per cent. higher. Leather in New Mexico and Texas is 10 to 30 per cent. higher, while there is a general advance in the Missouri Valley. From no part of the country comes news of really serious conditions of the ranges excepting Central and Southern California. Last winter was free from the terrible blizzards and excessively low ranges of temperature which frequently occur, and cattle and sheep come into the spring in fair condition. With this fact, the early spring and a sufficient rainfall during the summer to keep up pasturage, the autumn should open with much of the present shortage retrieved.

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UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.**

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ALSO BUILDERS OF MACHINERY
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Discounts for exclusive Agents.
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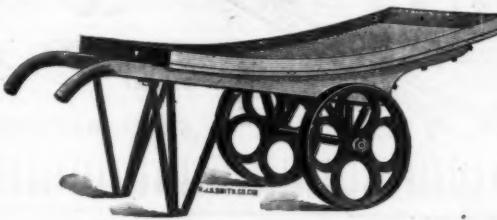
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Noiseless.
List Price, \$10.00

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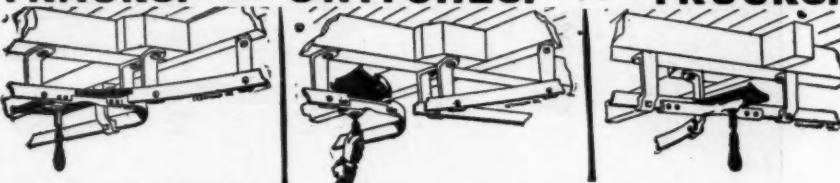


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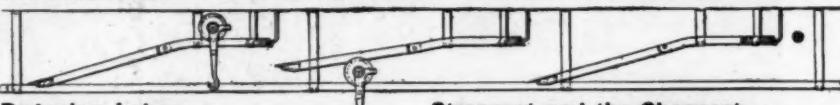
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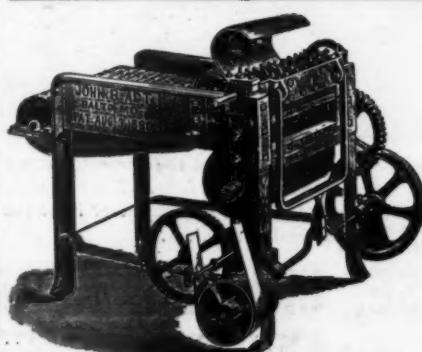
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Safer in Construction.

Strongest and the Cheapest
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No Additional Expense in Handling.

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FAT CUTTING MACHINE**

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. Reduces Cracking Cake 6 per cent.

HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

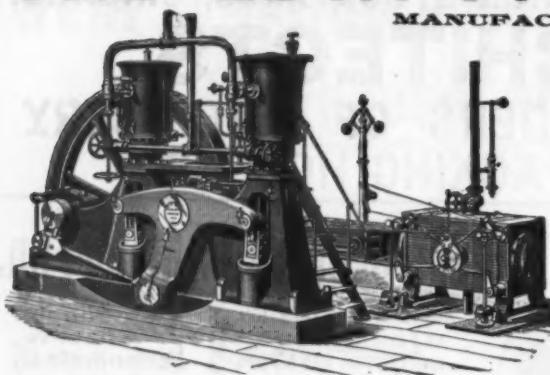
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Machines of Any Desired Capacity from 1 Ton to 500 Tons.

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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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Do you want the best
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We have it!

Meets Competition
in Quality
and Price.

PENNEY'S - AMMONIA ICE MACHINES
OUR NEW PICTET - OXIDE SYSTEMS
Write us
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WHITEHILL'S CORLISS ENGINES
NEWBURGH ICE MACHINE
AND
ENGINE CO.
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
STEAM POWER PLANTS
If you wish
to lead the procession
Give us your Order.

EDGAR PENNEY,
President and Manager.

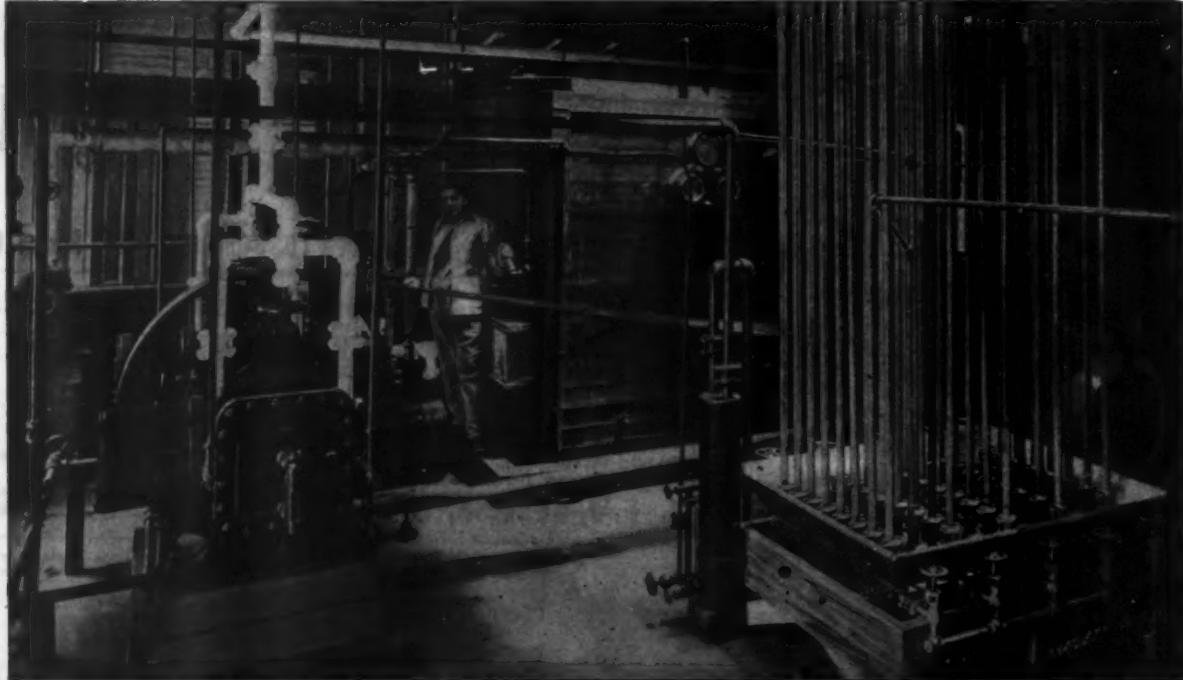
ROBERT WHITEHILL,
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Machines—One
to 500 Tons
Capacity.

Ice Machines
and
Corliss Engines

WRITE FOR PRICES
AND 64-PAGE
BOOKLET.

SMALL MACHINES FOR BUTCHERS A SPECIALTY.



Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the back ground and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 26 Cortlandt Street.
BOSTON, 53 State Street.

ENGINEERS.

PITTSBURG, Westinghouse Building.
CHICAGO, 171 La Salle Street.

Ice and Refrigeration

The Visalia, Cal., ice plant will be opened up for the season in a few days.

A cold storage house is being erected at Richmond, Va., for the Richmond Cold Storage Co.

Armour & Co. will rebuild their ice house in Westboro, Mass., which was destroyed by fire on the 21st inst.

In Wilmington, Del., the price of ice has advanced about 20 per cent., owing to the big shortage of the crop.

Mr. Bail, of Tucson, Ariz., is constructing a refrigerator, 22x32 feet, which will be 8 feet high, at a cost of \$12,000.

The Consumers' Ice Co., Erie, Pa., have completed their new building, and will install their machinery immediately.

The Board of Waupaca (Wis.) Veterans' Home has adopted plans and specifications for a cold storage building to cost \$3,000.

The Syracuse Courier states that the ice crop in Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester and Syracuse and the neighborhood is very short this season.

The Orange County Brewery, Middle-town, N. Y., was damaged last week by an explosion, by which the ice machine was rendered useless.

The work of erecting the ice plant for the Plainfield (N. J.) Hygeia Ice Co. is now well under way, and is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Fire recently damaged the Grasser & Brand Brewing Company's plant in Toledo, Ohio, to the extent of \$30,000. They may need new ice machines.

The East St. Louis (Ill.) ice and cold storage plant will erect two new houses adjacent to the present plant. The cost of the new addition will be about \$100,000.

The new ice plant at Newton, Kan., was commenced on the 14th inst., and will be in running order May 25. The plant will have a capacity of 15 tons a day.

The Richmond (Va.) Cold Storage Co. is erecting a new cold storage building in that city. Mr. A. F. Withrow is supervising its erection and is stopping at the Lexington Hotel.

The E. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, is working on power plants for street railways at Barcelona, Madrid, Dublin, Buenos Ayres and Berlin, and a 900 h. p. cross-compound engine for Ludwig, Loewe & Co., of Berlin, for their factory.

Work on the cold storage house on Front street, Bangor, Me., for Squire Bros., will commence as soon as the officials of the Maine Central Railroad announce their willingness to construct a side track to the building. A favorable decision is expected soon.

The Culver Hygeia Ice Co., of Yonkers, N. Y., will be incorporated shortly for making hygeia ice from distilled artesian water. C. B. Culver is interested. They hope to be in working order by the middle of May, and will turn out 50 tons of artificially-made ice.

T. P. Wagoner & Sons have purchased the Danville (Ill.) distilled water ice plant in East Danville, and are having it overhauled, preparatory to making ice. They expect to in-



P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS

For All Cold Storage Insulation.

Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.

Strong and Entirely Odorless.

Will Not Deteriorate With Age.

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Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.
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189 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

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For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.



FACTS.

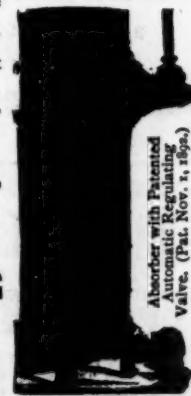
All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE,
BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED
ICE AND REFRIGERATING
MACHINES.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

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ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES

FOR PACKERS, BUTCHERS, COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES, ETC.

Largest Efficiency Possible, SIMPLE. STRONG.
Because Absolutely No Clearance COMPACT. DURABLE.

THE ONLY SMALL MACHINES OF THE DUPLEX TYPE.

Equivalent to two independent machines. One always in reserve as protection against loss from stoppages and break-downs.

SMALL PLANTS FROM 2 TO 10 TONS REFRIGERATING CAPACITY OUR SPECIALTY.

Estimates cheerfully and promptly given. Send for Catalogue.



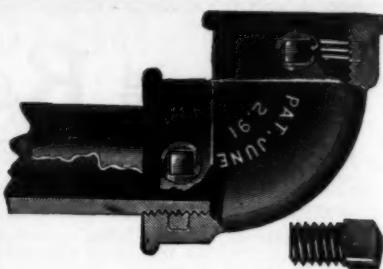
CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.,

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TIGHT JOINT

MALLEABLE IRON

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For ICE & REFRIGERATING MACHINES
NEVER LEAK.
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THE BEST MATERIALS FOR INSULATING PURPOSES
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RED ROPE INSULATING PAPERS,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST
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SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

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Western Mineral Wool Co.

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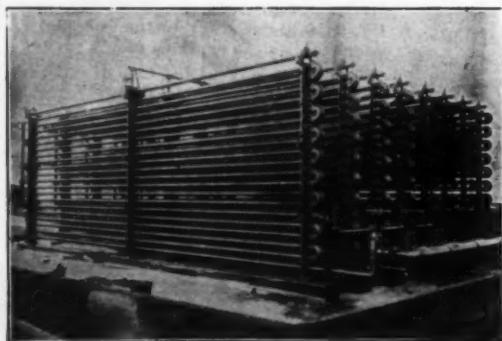
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NO MOTIVE POWER.
 NO SKILLED LABOR.

Have on Hand for Immediate Delivery
 Continuous System 1, 2 and 4 Tons Capacity.
 Intermittent System, 125, 350, 500
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Orders for Other Sizes Promptly Executed.

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 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
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This is one of our many styles
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 but it is a MEAT PRESERVER
 and an ICE SAVER.

**NO MORE SPOILED
 MEATS or EXORBIT-
 ANT ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee
 back of all our work. That is
 worth something, isn't it? And
 they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
 TRENTON, N. J.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on
 Tracking and Rollers.

Alphabetical Index on Page 5.

crease their capacity. Mr. G. M. Wagoner will be the manager, and reside in Danville.

Capt. J. T. Duffy, of Louisville, Ky., bought the Inman ice plant at 324 Caldwell street, paying therefor \$27,000. The output is about 25 tons a day.

The Central Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., New Orleans, was incorporated recently, and will be in the market shortly for necessary machinery. Charles A. Zilker is president.

The Consumers' Ice Company, of Erie, Pa., have their new building at Twentieth and Holland street, Erie, Pa., all completed, and two cars of machinery have come and been installed in the plant. The company expects to begin the manufacture of ice promptly.

The Magnus Brewing Co. will erect a brewery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The following are the officers of the new company: President, Henry F. Happy, of Wheeling, W. Va.; vice-president, O. C. Keohler, of Davenport; secretary and treasurer, August Steffen, of Davenport.

The Toronto (Ont.) Cold Storage Co., Ltd., is one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the Dominion. Less than a year ago it began business at 11 Church street with a single warehouse. To-day it has fitted up in addition to its original premises 9 Church street, and is making haste to fit up No. 13 in time for the summer business.

A trust deed concerning the real estate of the various companies entering the recently organized Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Chicago, as security for an issue of \$2,500,000 of bonds, was filed for record in Chicago last Monday. The bonds are dated April 1, 1898, run for thirty years, and bear interest at 5 per cent. The company is capitalized for \$3,000,000.

Vice-President Whitelaw, of the Huse & Loomis Ice Co., St. Louis, Mo., expresses the general opinion there in saying: "There need be no fear of ice being high this summer on account of the war. Most of the ice used in St. Louis is the manufactured article, very little being shipped here, and war will cause no advance in prices. In fact, I think it will be cheaper than for some years back."

At the annual meeting of the Lone Star Ice Co., Austin, Texas, the following directors were elected: A. J. Zilker, J. T. Brackenridge, E. E. Smith and Helge Westergaarde. From the directory the following officers were elected: A. J. Zilker, president and general manager; E. E. Smith, vice-president and secretary; J. T. Brackenridge, treasurer, and Helge Westergaarde, superintendent in works.

William A. Lewis, of Portland, Ore., who died recently, was an inventor of several devices which may prove successful, says the Oregonian, and some friends will make a test of them. He worked a long time on a cold storage machine, which seems to have been a success. Only one of the machines was made, as far as known, and was in his possession at the time of his death. It consists of a cylinder of tin pipes, about six feet long and three feet in diameter. The cylinder revolves, and the air is gathered in the pipes in this cylinder, and forced through a zinc box filled with ice, and then passes into the room where it is wanted. It is operated by a heavy weight, which turns the cylinder for a long period, and when run down is wound up again. There is considerable work about this machine, and it cost about \$100 or more to build it. It will be tested by F. S. Dunning to find out just what it will do in actual operation. Mr. Lewis also invented a gas-producing machine, which proved a success where it has been tried. It will also be given a test.

ZANIBAR CARBON.

There is nothing that will equal Zanzibar Carbon for producing a natural smoke color.
—Adv.

REFRIGERATION

...AND...

ICE MAKING.



PERMIT US TO
GIVE YOU AN

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Because we manufacture
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**Simplest,
Most Durable,
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Plants.**

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.
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35 Osceola Street - - - - OSHKOSH, WIS.

ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE... SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

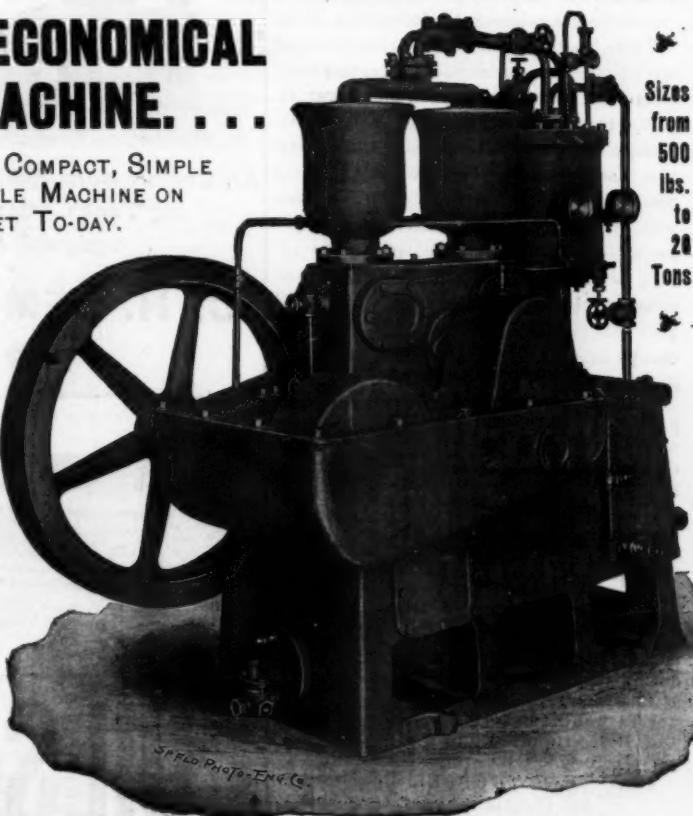
NEW ECONOMICAL ICE MACHINE . . .

THE MOST COMPACT, SIMPLE
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THE MARKET TO-DAY.

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Cut shows
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Compressors,
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Machinery.

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THE UNITED STATES EXPORT ASSOCIATION

A CO-OPERATION OF THE LEADING INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO SECURE A LARGER EXPORT BUSINESS; LIMITING THE INDIVIDUAL EXPENSE TO ONE HUNDRED DOL- LARS PER YEAR.

To bring American producers and foreign buyers together:

First—By obtaining and circulating among its members the latest and most authentic information regarding foreign markets; the names and addresses of reliable buyers; the inauguration of new enterprises likely to require American goods.

Second—By giving our manufacturers an opportunity to cultivate acquaintance and advertise their wares abroad through foreign bulletins sent out to the world's markets in different languages.

Third—By maintaining agencies throughout the world for gathering and disseminating information, of interest to ourselves and to our prospective customers, to the end that the merits of American goods may be known, and that they may be as easily procured in any market as is now possible with the products of England, France and Germany.

Fourth—By providing suitable offices in New York where foreign buyers upon their arrival in this country can find interpreters, obtain information, and meet the representatives of American manufacturers—all foreign correspondents to work in close connection with this office, thus forming an intelligent, far-reaching machinery for influencing trade.

Fifth—To furnish members translations of correspondence, information regarding customs laws and their changes, to answer inquiries regarding transportation, exchange, insurance and credits. To promote communication and reciprocity between the United States and foreign countries. To co-operate with and supplement the efforts of other organizations to the end of enlarging our export trade. The trend of the world's development is in our direction, and with intelligent and persistent effort, the center of exchange can gradually be transferred to this country, with all that it implies.

Sixth—The United States form the greatest producing country on the globe; our capacity to produce is fast exceeding our ability to consume; our fields, forests, mines and factories can supply the world; the ingenuity of our inventors is proverbial; the quality and utility of our products are recognized wherever introduced; with increasing facilities of communication "the field is the world," and with intelligent effort we can command a reasonable share of the world's trade. It will be the constant aim of the United States Export Association to make every effort to acquaint foreign countries with the greatness of this country and its ability to supply the world's wants.

Respectfully submitted,

U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
143 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.***

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Patentees of the
BRODESSER and STEIN POWER ROCKER
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MILWAUKEE, NAMES OF PARTIES USING OUR PAT'D
POWER ROCKER.

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Machines.

Swift and Company, Chicago.....	10 No. 9
Armour & Co., Chicago.....	3 No. 9
Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha.....	1 No. 9
A. L. Luetgert, Chicago.....	11 No. 9
Fred. Katz, California Market.....	1 No. 9
Richard Guth, St. Louis.....	1 No. 9
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Nelson, Morris & Co., Chicago.....	2 No. 9
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Chas. Schnit, Portage, Ill.....	1 No. 6
Viles & Bobbins, Chicago.....	3 No. 9
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G. Hunford & Co., U. Stock Yards, Chicago.....	1 No. 9
Underwood & Co., U. Stock Yards, Chicago.....	2 No. 9
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Theodore Berg, Chicago.....	2 No. 9
L. Frank & Son, Milwaukee.....	4 No. 9
Blumenhagen & Epding, Chicago.....	1 No. 9
T. J. Lipton & Co., Chicago.....	1 No. 9
G. H. Hammond Co., Omaha.....	2 No. 9
John Schmidt & Co., New Bedford, Mass.....	1 No. 9
Schindler & Kleich, Dubuque, Ia.....	1 No. 6
And Many Others.	



THE ORD IMPROVED "COMMON SENSE" HEAVY-DUTY FERTILIZER DRYER

For drying the general offals of packing houses and rendering works.

Correspondence solicited.

C. E. ORD,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER, BROOKLYN, OHIO.



Crusher Rolls

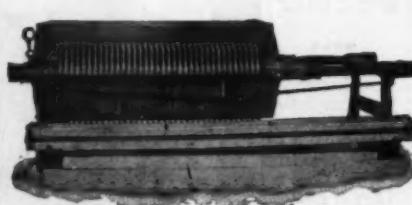
For Grinding and Pulverizing Lumpy, Acidulated and Mixed Fertilizers.

Air Compressors, Acid Storage Tanks, Acid Measuring Tanks. Complete Fertilizer Plants, designed, erected and started.

C. H. DEMPWOLF & CO.,
YORK, PENNA.



Air Pump for
Lifting Acid.



William R. Perrin & Co.
FILTER
PRESSES
Chicago.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 209 Greenwich Street.

COILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Soapmakers' and Ice Machine Coils a Specialty.
JAS. D. GARDELL'S SONS, - NORTH WALES, PA.

PROPOSALS.

Jas. N. Allison, Capt. C. S., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will receive proposals for furnishing fresh beef and fresh mutton until 11 o'clock a. m. May 12.

* * *

Proposals for fresh beef and mutton will be received by Edward E. Bravo, Major, Chief Commissary, at Atlanta, Ga., until 11 a. m. May 16, for furnishing fresh beef and mutton.

* * *

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Hospital, John Fehrenbach, superintendent, until 12 o'clock noon, May 17 next, for supplying the institution for one year with fresh meat, poultry, ice, etc. Bids will be addressed to the Trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital.

* * *

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bulls," will be received at the U. S. Indian Agency at Pine Ridge, Shannon County, S. D., until 1 p. m. Saturday, May 21, for furnishing 100 graded bulls, Hereford, Polled Angus or Shorthorn. Maj. W. H. Clapp is Acting U. S. Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, who will receive the bids.

* * *

Sealed proposals will be received at Nos. 77-79 Wooster street, New York City, until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 17, 1898, for furnishing for the Indian Service, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, baking powder, soap, groceries, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery, and school books. Bids must be made on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; Nos. 77-79 Wooster street, New York City; No. 1602 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WEDDING BELLS.

VOGEL—SIEGEL.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Siegel, 22 East Sixty-seventh street, New York, Thursday evening, their daughter, Miss Blanche Bessie Siegel, was married to Mr. Frank E. Vogel, of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago. Owing to a recent death in the bridegroom's family the wedding was quietly celebrated. The original intention was to have a large wedding at the Astoria.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Davidson. The bride wore a beautiful gown, profusely trimmed with point lace and a veil of point lace held by a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. She also wore some elegant strings of pearls. Little Irene Siegel and Julia Siegel, both dressed in white, were in attendance on the bride.

Mr. Vogel's attendants were Messrs. Jerome Siegel, John Le Bolt, Morris Rothchild, Joseph Mendel, Byron Strassberger, Alfred Sidenberg, Myron Schafer, Emil Lowenthal, Walter Scheftel and Edwin J. Lyons.

After the ceremony Sherry served a dinner for the bridal party, relatives and intimate friends.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Rothchild, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wittenberg and Mrs. Nelson Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Vogel will live in Chicago.

They were the recipients of the heartiest congratulations and good wishes, in which this paper joins.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our subscribers or advertisers.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

INQUIRER, NEW YORK.—The imports of glucose into the United Kingdom during the first three months of this year were 443,672 cwts.; value, £185,913.

R. C. S., BUFFALO.—A corporation killing and preparing meats, hides and tallow for market, is not a manufacturing company, and as such is exempt from taxation. It was thus decided April 20 in the New York Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company vs. Roberts.

ION.—The silver nitrate test was first proposed by Pecchi for the detection of cottonseed oil. The test requires two reagents, which are composed of the following ingredients: Reagent 1—Silver nitrate, 1 gram; alcohol, 98 per cent. (by volume), 200 cc.; ether, 40 cc.; nitric acid, 1-10 gram. Reagent 2—Amyl alcohol, 100 cc.; colza oil, 15 cc. Wesson prepares the silver nitrate solution in the following way: Silver nitrate, 2 grams; alcohol, 95 per cent., 200 cc.; ether, 40 cc.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

On the supposition that war would interfere with the shipment or safe arrival of American merchandise in Europe, the butterine makers in Rotterdam recently rushed in and bought all the spot oleo oil and neutral lard in that market. This sudden demand, coming as it did, on a much depleted market, naturally caused considerable advance in prices. Some brands sold as high as 46 and 45 florins, but according to latest reports the demand has slackened and the churning now realizing that goods will be made, shipped and will arrive safely, war or no war. A decline, both in oleo oil and neutral lard, is hence more than likely; the more so, as the European butter markets are declining, and the season fast approaching that fresh dairy butter has to be reckoned with.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending April 28:

April 21. Modoc sold at 43 florins.
 " 21. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
 " 21. Swift Extra sold at 43 florins.
 " 21. Harvey Extra sold at 43 florins.
 600 tcs. sold.
 " 23. Armour Extra sold at 45 florins.
 Sales this week, 5,000 tcs.
 Sales to-day, 200 tcs.
 " 26. Armour Extra sold at 45 florins.
 60 tcs. sold.
 " 27. Harrison sold at 46 florins.
 " 27. Morris Extra sold at 45 florins.
 400 tcs. sold.
 " 28. Calumet sold at 45 florins.
 150 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

April 23. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—United, 65; Eastman, 125; S. & S., N. Y., 300; S. & S., K. C., 384; Wolff, 60; Hughes, Cook, 65; Isaacs, 67; Swift, 1,800; Armour & Co., 250; Armour P. Co., 400; Hammond, 180. Total, 3,196 tcs.

April 25. Per Stmr. Patapsco from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 180; Morris, 78; Cudahy P. Co., 250; Cudahy Bros. Co., 60; Pittsburgh P. Co., 60; Martin, 215; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 14. Total, 1,529 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

April 23. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—Swift, 465.
 April 25. Per Stmr. Patapsco from Baltimore—Kings, 230; Armour & Co., 400; Morris, 125; Friedman, 375; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 46; Cudahy Bros. Co., 65; Cleveland, 60. Total, 1,301 tcs.

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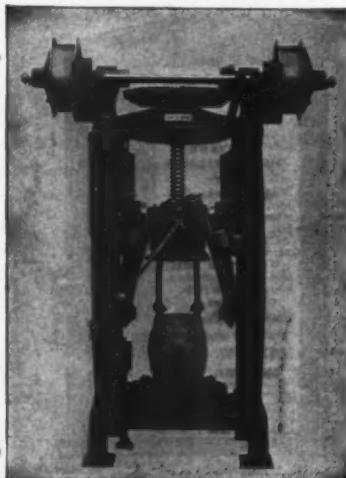
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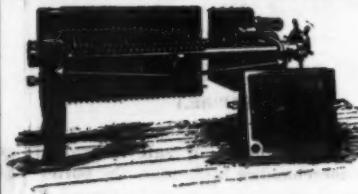
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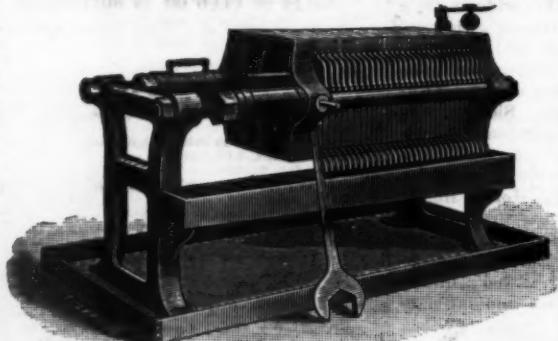
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BATAVIA, ILL.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—There has not been much done this week, but this state of affairs has not been brought about from any want of anxiety on the part of England over obtaining supplies, but simply from the fact that it is almost impossible to get ocean freight room. The Liverpool shippers had found a couple of weeks since ocean accommodation at 15s.; to-day they can get none under 25s. This equals a marked increase in the cost of tallow to them, and which their advanced markets of at least 6d. fail to cover. They are offering a little more money for the tallow here. But the melters in the strong sweep upward of everything in the provision line and the excitement over all commodities, largely through the war trouble, are holding their accumulations for more money. Freight accommodation is chiefly taken up to the middle of May on the rush of grain shipments and the heavy movement of provisions, but the shippers of tallow find a little on offer here and there, and are picking up country made goods steadily, for which they are paying 3%, and even 3%, packages free. The city melters are careful in giving refusals under 3%. They could get 3%, and this is 1-16 more money than last week, notwithstanding the sharp added cost in laying the goods down in England. There was one sale of 50 hds. made on Monday at 3 9-16. Of the country made, some 425,000 lb have been sold at 3 1/2@3%, chiefly with 3% as outside, of which 200,000 lb for export at 3%. In edible, sales of 300 tcs. city at 4 1/2@4 3-16, and 200 tcs. out-of-town at 4. The London auction sale was at 3d. advance, where of the 1,000 casks offered all but one-quarter of it was sold. It looks, despite the scarcity of freight room, as though tallow would go up, and naturally on the general drift of everything on the war excitement, but there is as well a considerable want of England to add to the strength of the position, and which sooner or later must be filled. There has been a large movement to the soap trade at several points West, mainly to Chicago houses, and at strong prices, equal to 4,000 tcs. were taken at all points West last week, mainly at 3%, in tanks, part, however, at 3 1/2 for packers in Chicago, 3 1/2 for edible, there; 3 for No. 2 and 2.85 for No. 2 in Kansas City. On Thursday, in New York, there were 75 hds. city obtained at 3 9-16, but the melters otherwise will not sell at that price, holding at least 3%, and some of them up to 3%, but as a sale was made at 3 9-16, the contract deliveries for the week, amounting to 225 hds., will go in at that price.

The market on Friday was at 3% for city and 3% for specials, while the sale the day before at 3 9-16 was a resale from a soap house.

OLEO STEARINE.—The pressers have raised their asking prices to 4% for city, while at Chicago 4% is bid, with very indifferent offers to sell and the belief that more money will be made on the expected increased demands for compound lard, now that pure lard is so much higher. There have been sales of 200,000 lb at 4% here and in Chicago.

Upon Thursday the price of oleo stearine was jumped here to 4%, while at Chicago it

stood at 5. There are increasing demands at the West, as the trading in goods that use it is picking up by reason of the sharp rise in pure lard. The West is resisting the strength on the stearine developed there and would like to buy in New York to calm the feeling among holders there. There have been sales here of 175,000 lb at 4%.

LARD STEARINE could hardly be bought under 6 1/2@7 for city, and 6 1/2@6% for Western, on the higher cost of lard, but is without much attention, although there are reports that about 200,000 lb city have been sold.

GREASE STEARINE held with more confidence and under increased demands. Sales of 150,000 lb white at 3%. Quotations are 3 1/2@3% for white, 3 1/2 for yellow, white at Chicago 3 1/2 quoted for white and 3 1/2@3% for yellow.

GREASE is more confidently held, with exporters wanting supplies, while having freight room against them. Sales of 250,000 lb at 3% for prime white and 2.80@2.90 for yellow. Prime white at 3%, B white at 3%, yellow at 2 1/2@3, bone at 3@3%, brown at 2%@2%. At Chicago—A white sold at 3%, B white at 3 1/2 asked, brown at 2 1/2.

LARD OIL.—The government contract for 2,000 bbls. was awarded to the Fiske Bros. Refining Co., and at 43 per gallon, which was a low price, considering the present excited market on the high cost of lard, and the trade now quoting from 47@49.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 91.

BONE FAT AND ITS CONSTITUENT FATTY ACIDS.

The question of decomposing bone fat by steam under pressure, as is done with other fatty materials, and supplying the fatty acids free from glycerin and impurities, is worthy of attention of manufacturers of this product. Neutral bone fat generally contains about 93 per cent. of fatty acids, 4 per cent. of glycerin and 3 per cent. of glue, mucus, water, gelatinous particles of lime; but the fluctuating ratio of the impurities causes a good deal of inconvenience to the soapmaker, and it would, from his point of view, be much more advantageous to have to deal with a fatty acid of guaranteed purity, say as a minimum 98 per cent. pure, than with a fat of inconstant composition.

On the other hand, taking the case of a bone boiler producing, say 2 1/2 tons per week, and the average percentage of glycerin therein was 4 per cent. of 28° crude glycerin (5 per cent. is the usual yield, or 4 per cent. if the fat is extracted by benzine), the amount of the latter turned out in a week would be 2 cwt. of a value of about \$30.

From this must, of course, be deducted the working expenses, which would, however, not exceed 25 cents per cwt., so that the net benefit would be about \$17.50, and that without any corresponding loss on the other side in the value of the fatty acid, since the 93 per cent. of pure material would be worth to the soapmaker at least as much as the full weight of the original fat, on account of the greater ease and economy with which the former can be worked up. Moreover, the plant for decomposing the neutral fat is not very expensive—a high pressure (ten atmos.) steam boiler, four lead lined reservoirs, a copper evap-

orating pan for concentrating the glycerin, a few iron storage tanks and transport casks and several copper bowls, pipes, funnels and buckets being all that is required. It is true that the crude glycerin so obtained is not so good as that yielded by tallow, palm oil and the like, but this is due to the fact that bone fat is a waste product, and, at any rate, the glycerin is highly suitable for making into nitro-glycerine, and may even, if not very impure, be refined for other purposes.

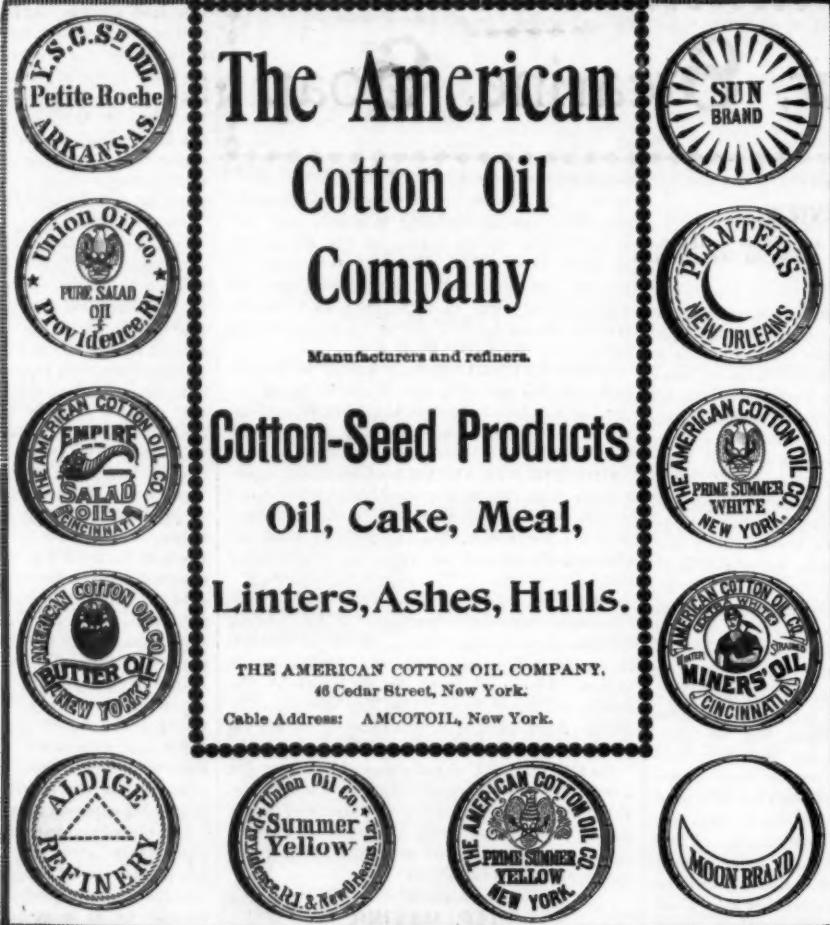
As far as the advantages and disadvantages of using bone fatty acids in soapmaking are concerned, it is true that in autoclave saponification the resulting acid is generally darker than the neutral fat, but this is to a great extent counteracted in the indirect method of boiling necessary in working these fatty acids up into soap, and even though finally the soap is a shade darker than if prepared from neutral fat, the counter advantages are so great that this defect should not be allowed to preponderate over them. In working with good neutral bone fat there is a minimum waste of 7 per cent., due to glycerin and impurities, in addition to which the lime extracted from the bones in boiling combines with a portion of the fat to form an insoluble soap, which is also lost unless previously broken up by the acid of sulphuric acid. The yield obtained in bone fat soap is generally about 150 per cent., but it sometimes happens that the yield is apparently greater, owing to the absorption of water by the glue in the fat, the latter then requiring an extra proportion of lye and salt. Besides the under lye from such a soap is thick and gelatinous when cold, and is then difficult to get rid of. Its appearance is, however, due to the presence of glue, and not, as might be supposed, to contained soap.

On the other hand, with 98 per cent. pure bone fatty acids, the soapmaker avoids the above sources of waste in lye, salt, etc., and obtains a clean under lye; the yield is also greater by at least 10 per cent., there being 5 per cent. more fatty acid in the raw material than in the case of neutral fat. Finally, the soap, though it may be a shade darker, is much cleaner and more free from smell than that from neutral fat.

In soaps usually made by the indirect method the substitution of bone fatty acids for neutral fat entails no alteration of the process beyond the employment of a stronger lye, along with a little salt for saponification, the fatty acids being added by degrees to the boiling lye, and combination retarded by the aid of salt. For textile soaps these fatty acids are peculiarly adapted, on account of purity and ready saponifiability, and when worked up in a suitable manner offer a guarantee that the soap is free from all harmful substances.

FIXATION OF AMMONIA IN SOAP POWDERS.

The opinion having been expressed that ammonia chloride (sal ammoniac) in soap powders attracts moisture, this causing the package to become wet, and then in the course of a few hours completely vanishes by evaporation, a series of experiments was instituted by O. Heller on a number of soap powders containing from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. of added dry ammonia soda, 4 per cent. to 20 per cent. of ammonia chloride, and a suitable proportion of oil of turpentine. Each powder was divided into two portions, the one being spread out in a thin stratum, the other packed in an ordinary soap powder packet, and both stored in a moist atmosphere for a fortnight. At the end of this period all the samples were found to give off ammonia freely when immersed in cold water; and indeed those containing over 8 per cent. of sal ammoniac disengaged so much as to produce inconvenience in practical use. The packets exhibited no tendency to undue dampness, and consequently the opinions already referred to are considered to rest on no foundation of fact.—"Seifenfabrikant."



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COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The Ladonia Cotton Oil Co., of Ladonia, Texas, will put new machinery in every department of their mill this summer.

The Grand View Cotton Oil Co., Grand View, Texas, will soon be in the market for cotton oil machinery of all kinds.

The Hunt County Oil Co., of Wolfe City, Texas, intend making considerable additions and repairs to their plant this summer in the

way of cottonseed oil, cake and meal manufacturing machinery.

Mr. Manning, manager of the Terrell Cotton Oil Company's mills, in Terrell, Texas, will have considerable additions and improvements made at their mills this summer. They have not yet shut down.

The same is true of the Belcher Cotton Oil Co., in Belcher, Texas.

By addressing Mr. J. A. Jackson, in Palmer, and J. J. Thiessen, Sherman, Texas,

manufacturers of mill machinery might make some good sales. Both these gentlemen are preparing to build and furnish throughout first-class mills.

Sites have been purchased and the machinery ordered for two large cotton oil mills to be erected in Jackson, Miss., during the next few months, so as to be ready for the fall business. One of these mills is to be built by J. J. Culberson, of Paris, Texas, at a cost of about \$40,000; capacity, 150 tons a day; the other, to cost \$100,000, is to be built by Edward Cohn, of the Eagle Oil Co., as noted last week.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

EXCITED, HIGHER AND MORE ACTIVE MARKET ON WANTS OF EXPORTERS.

The drift of all influences latterly has been to a higher market. This has been pointed out from time to time, while the most singular development on well recognized conditions of strength, was the holding off of exporters for several weeks latterly. There has hardly ever been before a closing of a season when there was almost an absolute certainty that the market would ultimately go decidedly higher, yet through all the recent period of low prices there was hardly demand from any quarter. This week there is another story to tell concerning demands. Some of the shippers have been simply wild over getting the oil in connection with the great difficulty they are having of obtaining freight room. Ocean freights are up 2s. for a fortnight, now quoted at 6s., yet the shippers are willing to pay 1½c. per gallon more for the oil here. The French markets have gone up over 2 francs, while England is 9d. higher. Marseilles has been most anxious over securing supplies here, but Italy took one line of 1,500 barrels. The French markets have had a profit on most of the oil they had bought and were steadily going along taking it in without much doubt on their part but that they could get a resupply of the oil when they were ready for it, and at old prices, until finally they found themselves short of stock and bid against themselves in their home markets to stimulate their prices, while when at length they had to come here for the oil, they pushed the prices up at once, and then had the disadvantage through war conditions of the higher freight market. It was only a question of time, however, when the oil would have moved upward on its statistical conditions and without any especially excited demands. Now it has the benefit as well from the sharp rise in prices of pure lard, and the belief that the compound lard will have more attention from buyers at higher prices to permitting the refiners paying more money for the oil. It is almost impossible to buy large lines of the oil at the close. Many of the holders, now that the crushing season is closed, give instructions to carry the oil in store with the belief that everything is to be materially higher through the natural inflation from the war, with the always steady growth of speculation, and in sympathy with the tendency of hog fats. The disposition to buy has been more marked from the Western packers, as well as from export sources, but the former, in figuring over the South, find that the mills are not willing sellers even at advanced prices. The soapmakers at the West are not as anxious; they are getting tallow at near the old prices, or at a fractional advance only, and do not share in the disposition to buy much ahead the oil, considering that they have rather full holdings and as they had protected their future wants largely when the prices were low. There is not much oil to be had at the near coast sections, while in Texas there are comparatively moderate supplies, although in the Mississippi Valley there are some full lots held. New York has a fair quantity in store, not so much as last year at this time, yet every lot it adds to its supply costs more money on the disposition to bring it forward

by rail instead of as before almost altogether by water. The New York lard refiners are not ready to respond to the advanced prices at the South, where, however, the improvement has not been as marked as in New York, and by reason of the fact that prices exist at the South more upon a held basis, while New York has had some vigorous demands to push them up. There is a belief that the rise this week is only a portion of an improvement to be expected, and that possibly higher prices may come about in the near future, although most calculations are that the best prices will be reached just before the new crop season, and 30c. oil in New York is talked as an expectation. There have been sales in New York of 2,800 barrels prime yellow at 23½, 100 barrels do. at 23½, 2,400 barrels do. at 24, 1,500 barrels do. at 24½, 400 barrels do. at 24½, and 24½ could be made for some small lots, while for large lots the disposition is not to pay over 24, although up to 25 is asked. On Thursday the tone showed easier buying and offers to sell at 24½, and small sales at that price. There had been two tanks crude sold at an Atlantic coast point at 16. The slight loss of tone on Thursday was owing to the easier provision market.

At the close of Thursday's market and upon Friday it looked as though the cotton oil position would be affected temporarily by the manipulation going on in lard, and that it might have slight reactions from any setback in that product, although there is little question but the ultimate course of provisions is to a higher range. But with the varying speculation in grain, and with which provisions will sympathize, will occasionally cause a loss of prices, and naturally through the realizations of speculators, while it must be recollected that the hog packers are a good deal concerned over getting in the larger supplies of hogs, and that it is only as the provision deals are swept away from them by the outsiders that they participate in any upward movement, while they realize upon their holdings and break the market when they can affect the prices of hogs. In that degree the oil may in a small way sympathize with the provisions, however strong its statistical position. Another disadvantage to oil is through the great pressure upon ocean freight room of grain and the almost entire absence of accommodation this side of the middle of May. There have been sales of prime yellow in New York at the close at 24 for 700 bbls., and it can be further had at that. There is practically no crude in barrels on offer here, as the mills get more money for their tank lots in comparison, and refuse to ship here. There is very little off-grade yellow arriving, and it is bringing within ½c. of the price of prime yellow, or 23½.

A small strike is reported to have occurred at the mill of the New Orleans Cottonseed Oil Manufacturing Company, at New Orleans. It seems that mill owners changed the time of pressing from fifteen minutes to twelve minutes. This evidently did not meet with the approval of the mill hands, for they proceeded to go out on a strike, consequently the mill did not run for a short time. The management secured other mill hands and the presses and other machinery are running as usual.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1898.—Market almost unquotable. Mills holding firm for advance prices and buyers not inclined to bid. Practically no sales.

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

There has been a good demand for oil the past week and this, with a considerable lot sold up to Saturday night at 15c. This week the market has improved, with offers of 15½c., and mills wanting 15½@16c. for balance of oil on hand.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON OIL MARKET.

The New Orleans market for cottonseed products is steady, with a moderate volume of business reported. There is no material change in prices. The following are receivers' prices: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton (2,000 lb) delivered to the mills; cottonseed meal jobbing at the depot, \$17.50 per short ton and \$18.75 per long ton for export, f. o. b.; cottonseed oil, 18@18½c. per gallon for strictly prime crude; in bulk, 16c., and 21½@22c. for refined oil at wholesale or for shipment; oil-cake, \$19@\$19.25 per long ton, f. o. b.; linters—A, 3½c. per lb; B, 3½c.; C, 2½@3c.; hulls, delivered at 12@17½c. per 100 lb, according to the location of the mills.

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Neutral Lard, Pork and Beef Products, Oleo Oil, Cotton Oil and Products.

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Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market has certainly gained strength during the past week. Inquiry is greatly stimulated. This is owing partially to the improved quality of the offerings and partially to the prospect of appreciable scarcity. The present market militates in favor of the packer, and the latter are inclined to push sales. Their policy is to dole out small installments at increased prices. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in active request at from 10½@10¾c. Much stock has been disposed of, although sales were made in small installments. This stock is now quotable at 10¾@11c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, moved to the number of 3,600 at 9½c. Such stock as is now available is offering at 9½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had a fair call at 8½c. The stock is now held at 8¾c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in decidedly active request, about 20,000 having moved at 10½@10¾c. Heavy stock is in especial request and very light in supply; 10¾c. is now the prevailing figure.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, continue to be a strong feature. Considerable stock has been moved at 10½@10¾c. Light stock is in meager supply, and offers in mixed lots at 10¾c. When sold exclusively 11c. is the price.

BRANDED COWS have had a good sale at 9½c., and now offer at 9¾c.

NATIVE BULLS are a steady feature at 9c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Buyers are operating more freely and holders are stiffening up proportionately. Buffs are said to have sold at 9½c. advance. The prospect of a further advance seems excellent. We quote:

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lb, have sold moderately at 9½@9¾c.; No. 2 are worth 8¾c. There is a fair demand.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have not been in active request; 9@9¾c. are the present figures.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have had little call; 8½c. flat is the market.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have had some call at 9@8½c. for ones and twos. Present asking prices are 9½@8¾c.

NATIVE BULLS are in light supply and are the subject of stimulated inquiry. They are nominally worth 8c. flat.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are considerably more active than they were last week. They sold to the extent of several thousand at 11@12c., which prices constitute the market.

DEACONS, 45@50c.

No. 1 KIPS continue a weak feature, and are nominally worth 10½c.

SLUNKS have sold as high as 30c.

HORSE HIDES are not in active request at \$3.15@\$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are in more request in more of an appearance and probably about 20,000 skins changed hands at \$1 to \$1.05 for the larger, 75c. for the lambs and smaller pelts. The speculative tendency is in the air and it will be no way surprising to have to record in a very short time a clearance sale of all packers' pelts, unless the packers also get a fit of speculation in them and demand higher prices than those at present they seem willing to take.

KANSAS CITY.
HIDES.—During the past week large sales have been effected. Texas, all weights, have been sold at 10½c., and the holders of late light native cows have made the stand for 11c. There are no Texas unsold on this market, so that with exception of what will be slaughtered in next few days and now out under offer, there will soon be none to offer in Kansas City except May slaughter. When about 2,200 native cows have been sold, about half lights, then May hides will also be the order of the day. The stock of native steers is not over large; 12,000 would fully cover all the holdings of March and April in the city; 10½c. has been flatly refused, and 11c. is now the lowest that the packers will listen to; they evidently anticipate for May short-haired natives a value nearer to 12c. than to 11c., as the slaughter of such animals will in a few weeks be very small indeed. Packers therefore regard their native steers as an article that will be wanted in a very short time, and are not disposed to feel anyways concerned about the tanner refusing present prices. Butts and Colorados are closely sold up, with the exception of one packer, and he is notoriously on the bull side. There is not much satisfaction to the tanner who would purchase at low prices from this packer; he is willing to sell his long-haired butts at 9½c. and his Colorados at 8¾c., but for his April hides, which run fairly well to shedders and short-haired, he does not care to offer at present. Branded cows closely sold up and 9¾c. is freely talked by the packers, with a hint of 10c. in the near future. The packers will enter the month of May with less long-haired hides on hand than ever before. So far the packers' slaughter in the four leading markets is not keeping pace with the quantity of leather used, and if the holders of leather show a weakness it will be decidedly a sign of positive foolishness on their part, as they cannot come into the market and purchase hides at any figure at which manufacturers seem willing to take hold of leather; it would be about as unreasonably foolish for a tanner to sacrifice his present holdings of leather at low prices as it was for some packers to take the low prices prevalent on light native cows for the last three weeks. The break in

the market on such stock was a most foolish one, and there was nothing to justify the low prices at which some of these hides were sacrificed.

SHEEPSKINS.—Are in more request in more of an appearance and probably about 20,000 skins changed hands at \$1 to \$1.05 for the larger, 75c. for the lambs and smaller pelts. The speculative tendency is in the air and it will be no way surprising to have to record in a very short time a clearance sale of all packers' pelts, unless the packers also get a fit of speculation in them and demand higher prices than those at present they seem willing to take.

BOSTON.

Sales of buffs are limited and holders are disinclined to concession; 9½c. is the price, 9¾c. having been declined. Tanners buy only for immediate consumption. We quote:

BUFFS, 9½c.

NEW ENGLANDS continue to offer at 9c. CALFSKINS.—Receipts extremely light and quickly absorbed at outside prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a scarcity of stock and prices continue at an altitude that chills the marrow of the average tanner.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local buyers are not manifesting a consistent anxiety to purchase, despite the activity in other centers. The following quotations show a fractional advance over last week's prices. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9¾c.

CITY COWS, 9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8¾@9¾c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 7¾@8¾c.

CALFSKINS.—A large installment of heavy skins have been sold.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is stagnant.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES.—The market is stronger in tone and weaker in accumulation, as recent sales have virtually absorbed the latter. Prices have advanced, as shown in the appended quotations:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 10½@11c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 9½@10c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 9½@9¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 8½@8¾c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.

NATIVE BULLS, 8½@8¾c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@\$3.25.

SUMMARY.

The present packer market is decidedly more vigorous than was that of last week. The improved quality of offerings, as well as the imminent scarcity, both contributed to a healthier condition. It is a packers' market and prices are likely to stiffen at any time. Buyers are operating rather more freely in the country market than they have been for some time past. Buffs are commanding a slight advance over recent prices. The Boston and Philadelphia markets are preserving their old-time reputation for conservatism and are conspicuous by their failure to respond to the general activity. In New York, however, recent sales have cleaned up most of the stock.

Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.

17 and up .	\$2.50
12 to 17 lbs.	2.10
9 " 12 "	1.60
7 " 9 "	1.30
5 " 7 "	.75
Under 5 "	.45

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped to us clean and fresh. We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station. If he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

in sight. The impetus given to the leather situation by the demand for military equipment is no doubt responsible in a considerable measure for the improved call for hides. The government is placing contracts daily for shoes and other leather consuming commodities. It is probable that the shoe, leather and allied industries will profit fully as extensively, if not more so, by the present unpleasantness than most other lines of commercial business.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 10%@11c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 9%c.; Colorado steers, 8%c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10%c.; No. 1 native cows, 10%@10%c.; under 55 lb, 10%@11c.; branded cows, 9%c.; native bulls, 9c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9%@9%c.; No. 2, 8%c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9@9%c.; branded steers and cows, 8%c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9%c.; No. 2, 8%c.; native bulls, 8c. flat; calfskins, 11@12c. for No. 1; kips, 10%c. for No. 1; deacons, 45@50c.; slunks, 30c.; horse hides, \$3.15@\$3.25; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1.10@\$1.15; country pelts, 80c. @\$1.; packer shearlings, 25@35c.; packer lambs, 90c. @\$1.; country lambs, 75@90c.

BOSTON—

Buff Hides, 9%c.; New England hides, 9c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9@9%c.; country cows, 8%@9%c.; country bulls, 7%@8%c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 10%@11c.; grubbies, 9%@10c.; butt-branded steers, 9%@9%c.; side-branded steers, 8%@8%c.; city cows, 9%@9%c.; native bulls, 8%@8%c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

Cattle in Southern California are said to be dying off owing to the severe drought.

R. G. Salomon, the well-known Newark, J., tanner, will return from Europe in May.

The tannery of John Dunphy & Sons, Marathon, N. Y., was recently destroyed by fire.

M. E. Clarendon & Son, the well-known Gold street hide dealers, have recently enlarged their offices.

To those in possession of a surfeit of cash and in search of eclat, the present Spanish-American scrap is prolific of opportunity.

There is said to be some sharp practice going on, owing to the new selection on calfskins. A recently discovered scheme is the filling of a prepared cavity with shot, thus increasing weight and price. Verily, this is a skin game.

WEIGHTING CALFSKINS.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago the largest buyers of green salted calfskins in the Chicago market instituted a new purchasing rule. In view of the lack of demand for the light weights of finished calfskins they established a new method of classification. Under the old rule calfskins were sold from 7 to 15 lb, under 7 lb was a deacon and over 15 lb was a kip. The new buying rule divides the skins as follows: Heavy calfskins 11 to 15 lb, light calfskins 8 to 11 lb, and under 8 lb deacons. The light skins were to sell at 1c. per lb less than the heavies. The hide dealers are still contesting this rule, although they have sold skins selected this way this week. The dealers have recently made a counter move, and are trying to make another selection between lights and deacons weighing 7 to 8 lb. A Chicago tanner this week showed the writer two calfskins, the tails of which had been loaded with shot to bring them up to the heavier selection. It will be well for all dealers and collectors to examine the tails of light calfskins hereafter.

—Shoe and Leather.

CALFSKINS VS. HIDES.

The dividing line between calfskins and hides is still perplexing the importers, tanners and customs officials. It will be remembered that when the new tariff went into operation last July calfskins and kips were taxed as well as hides. The calfskin tanners paid the duty under protest and later the Board of Appraisers decided that calfskins and kips should be admitted free of duty. The dividing line between hides and skins was temporarily drawn at 25 lb for green weights and 12 lb for dry weights, but the Treasury Department reserved the right to change the division later.

These weights were generally considered as too favorable to the importer, and it was claimed that quantities of light cowhides were trimmed closely in the heads and legs and by this means brought down to the weight of calfskins. The difficulty growing out of this classification was that purchasers of calfskins received a liberal proportion of small, light hides. Now while spread and weight are the ordinary means of distinguishing skins from hides, the real difference is in the texture caused by the maturity or immaturity of the hides or skins. Calfskins differ from hides just as veal differs from beef. Green salted calfskins are worth about 2c. a lb more than light cowhides and the tanners quite naturally objected to paying calfskin prices for trimmed light hides.

A new ruling has just been issued by the Treasury Department reducing the dividing weights and running to the opposite extreme. The new weights are as follows: Green butcher calfskins, 12 lb; wet salted calfskins, 11 lb; dry salted calfskins, 7½ lb; dry flint calfskins, 5 lb. We take these weights from a copy of a circular of instructions to collectors of customs. If these figures are to finally constitute the dividing line between hides and skins a serious injustice will be done to the trade. The new ruling will have the effect of making kips dutiable and will even remove from the free list a considerable proportion of calfskins. It is difficult to understand why the officials do not consult with practical men before making decisions that are of such serious import. The first item reading "green butcher weights 12 lb" is absurd because no green butcher skins are ever imported. They would become tainted in transit. Green salted skins, if not very closely trimmed, will frequently weigh 15 lb and kips will run up to 25 lb. If the appraisers had left the weights as they were at 12 lb for dry and 25 lb for green salted skins, and then specified that these were untrimmed weights, they would have solved the problem correctly. In a green salted skin a reduction of 3 lb can be made by closely trimming the heads and legs and the same condition exists proportionately with regard to dry skins. It may be urged that the inspectors would have difficulty in deciding what constitutes a trimmed or an untrimmed skin, but it should be remembered that it is the government and not the importers or tanners who imposed the tax. If the inspectors are unable to decide, the tanner should not be made to suffer. The idea of taxing hides or skins of any kind is illogical and absurd.—Shoe and Leather Review.

* A large number of the Chicago stockyards employees have enlisted in Col. John A. Logan's cavalry troop, which the latter is recruiting for government service.

* Average weight of hogs at Kansas City thus far this month, about 206 lb, or 4 lb lighter than the previous two weeks, and 8 lb lighter than a year ago.

* The government has stopped buying meats and provisions in Chicago. Armour & Co. think there will be no necessity for large shipments until the army is greatly increased.

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WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON . . .

HIDES

SKINS

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GREASE

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• • •

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

LEATHER FOR WAR PURPOSES.

It is stated in the leather trade that negotiations are in progress between the government and the United States Leather Company for large supplies of leather for army and navy use. The contract has not been made yet, it is said, on account of the terms demanded by the government, which is that an established price be made for a whole year. In the face of an uncertain hide market the leather company is not willing to make such an agreement and negotiations, it is believed, are temporarily at a standstill. Besides shoes and harness, large quantities of leather are used for knapsacks, bayonet and sword scabbards, cartridge boxes, belts, etc.—Hide and Leather.

Trade & Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE ENAMEL PACKING COMPANY has been incorporated in Chicago with a capital stock of \$25,000, by R. I. Boyer, A. Sparr and H. W. Schussler.

THE GREAT WESTERN FERTILIZER CO. has been incorporated in Milwaukee, with \$1,000 capital, by Stephen S. Cramer, Otto Maercker and Fred Schultz, of Milwaukee.

THE SIDNEY CENTRE ELGIN CREAMERY CO., Sidney Centre, Delaware County, N. Y., has been organized with a capital of \$6,000. The directors are W. H. Mudford, Joseph Finch, M. B. Pomeroy, etc.

THE FRED OFFERMAN, JR., BREWING CO., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$400,000. The directors are Francis Merges, Conrad H. Plate and George J. Gillia, of New York City.

THE CENTRAL ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., Ltd., New Orleans, has been incorporated to manufacture, purchase, and sell ice, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000. Chas A. Zilkler is president, Geo. W. Breckenridge vice-president, and Wm. H. McGaw secretary.

THE PROCTOR-ELLISON CO., Trenton, N. J., has been incorporated to trade in hides and leather, with a capital of \$200,000. The incorporators are Henry H. Proctor, Boston; E. H. Ellison, Newton, Mass.; Chas. A. Proctor, Boston, and F. C. Lowthorp, Trenton.

THE BALDWINSVILLE CANNING & PRESERVING CO., Baldwinsville, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to buy, can and preserve all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Directors are W. F. Fenner, of Little Utica; F. Woods, of Belgium, etc.

THE INDIANAPOLIS ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. was incorporated Monday in that city with a half a million dollar capital. The directors for the first year are E. Remington, of New York City; William H. Wirth, a Cincinnati banker, and William E. Stevenson, William T. Noble and James M. Woods, of Indianapolis.

THE SAN JOAQUIN RANCH CO., has filed articles of incorporation. The center of business will probably be Oakland, Cal. The capital stock is \$50,000. The company will acquire and lease pasture lands, and pasture all kinds of stock. The guiding spirits for the first year will be Wm. R., Robert W., Walter P., George C., and Caroline L. Flint.

ARGENTINE SUN-DRIED BEEF EXPORTS.

Of jerked or sundried salted beef the Argentine Republic exported in 1897 12,940 bales, weighing 1,592,558 lb. to Brazil, and 23,830 bales, weighing 3,073,212 lb. to West India. It is likely that in the course of a few years the sundried beef trade will die out, though, on the whole, it is a cheap and wholesome way of preserving beef, and for tropical countries it is at any rate safe. The first Spanish colonists learned the art of sundrying and preserving beef from the Incas, but the origin of the process has never been cleared up from the shadows of American tradition.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted in Washington on April 19.

602,843. REFRIGERATOR; by John H. Emer, Monmouth, Ill. App. filed July 18, 1896. In a refrigerator, consisting of a refrigerator-compartment with a deep-water compartment, a double A-shaped pipe connecting the refrigerator-compartment with the deep-water compartment, extending above the water, open at the top and provided with a lid.

602,866. MEAT PRESS; by F. M. McKown, Boothbay, Me. App. filed May 29, 1897. In combination, a meat-press consisting of a receptacle for holding the meat and the pressing mechanism, said pressing mechanism consisting of a base-plate having lugs upon the under side thereof, a screw projecting upwardly therefrom, a follower-plate adapted to be placed within said receptacle, and having a hub 2¹ thread-ed to engage the screw, a winged nut working upon said screw and adapted to force the follower-plate downward.

602,915. BAG-STRINGING MACHINE; by G. S. Prichard and James W. Taylor, Goldsborough, N. C. App. filed July 7, 1897.

602,928. PRESS; by Valerius D. Anderson, Cleveland, O. App. filed July 17, 1896. In a press, the combination of an annular frame, ring or drum rotatable within said frame; a series of pressure-rolls arranged within the drum; and an endless flexible belt or chain, passing between the rollers and the ring or drum.

602,929. PRESS; by Valerius D. Anderson, Cleveland, O. App. filed Aug. 13, 1896. In a press, the combination of a frame; wheels or drums mounted in said frame; an endless chain belt passing about said wheels or

drums; supporting bars or rails within said belt to guide and support its working face; a second pair of wheels or drums, composed of separate parallel chains, and having its face opposed to that of the first belt; and means substantially such as shown and described for pressing and holding the second belt against or close to the first, throughout an extended area.

603,064. GRINDING MILL; by John G. Mole, Batavia, Ill. App. filed Aug. 20, 1896. In a grinding-mill, the combination with the revoluble casing, provided with a perforated diaphragm having breaker teeth and a vertical bearing-sleeve formed integral therewith.

603,082. APPARATUS FOR PICKLING MEATS; by Gustav Henkel, Cassel, and Hermann Von Rom, Stuttgart, Germany. App. filed June 28, 1895. In a plant for pickling meat, the combination of a main pickle-tank, a series of vats, a distributing pipe leading from the main tank to the vats, return pipes leading from the vats to the main tank, a pump for establishing circulation from the vats to the tank and back to the vats, an overhead track, and means for immersing and withdrawing the meat and for suspending and moving it on the track.

603,165. FOOD PRODUCT AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME; by Alexander Bernstein, Boston, Mass. App. filed Dec. 13, 1897. The process of obtaining a substitute for eggs from milk.

603,185. COTTONSEED CONVEYOR; by H. W. Graber, Dallas, Texas. App. filed Aug. 19, 1897. In a cotton-seed conveyor system, the combination with a gin or linter, a fan, a seed-hopper to receive the separated seed from the gin, and a seed-chute leading from said hopper, of a horizontally arranged seed-conveyor flue connected with the fan and with the seed-chute.

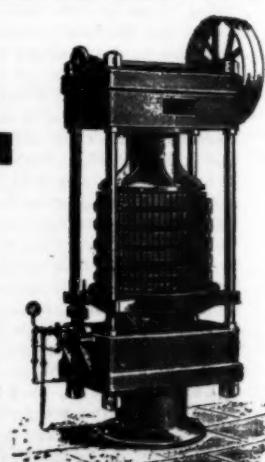
HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

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Doors swing open to remove cracking. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap. Full pressure at any point. No blocking required.

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Wide-awake Retailer

EDITORIAL.

THE SHAD ROE SCARE.

When Seidl, the eminent German musician died, shad roe was found in his stomach. The suddenness of his death under the circumstances surrounding it was at once credited to this seasonable dish. It might have been so and it might not. But it is a foolish presumption to assume therefrom that roe is a deadly poison as a dish and that death from eating it is a natural consequence. There are two critical conditions, either of which might produce fatal results, viz., a rotten man, or rotten fish. The presumption in this case is that the food was at fault. Because shad roe was found within Herr Seidl, the housewives who had been eating roe with pleasure and success for years past without even hearing of any trouble, became suddenly panicky and their gastronomic satiety has become so violently disturbed that they hesitate to buy even the freshest catch. As a result, the present shad market is killed. Fish which easily fetched 8c. to 12c. per pound at other times are a drug now at any price.

The death of the "Dutch fiddler," as the disgusted fish market men irreverently term the noted musician, and a shad roe threw down the whole shad market and produced general stagnation in it in New York.

The sudden scare of the sensitive housewife makes her sicker at the thought of it than the eating of shad roe ever made her. A little reflection shows how foolish it all is. In the meantime much good fish is being shunned.

4 + 1 = 5

It is reported in very good quarters that in their Eastern business at least, what is known in the meat world as the "Big Four" have had another member added to the combination, which should make the new number the "Big Five." The rumor is that a large New York slaughterer has come to some business understanding with the "Big Four" by which the trade of each will be conducted upon a certain plan in the other's territory, and that a comity of trade shall exist towards one another in the territory already occupied by them all.

There is much reason to credit this important trade rumor. It is the most momentous move for some time in the meat world, even more so than that of the coming of Swifts to New York to slaughter kosher meat on the East Side.

The readers of "The National Provisioner" are entitled to the truth and we shall find it for them.

Hogs are five higher in Kansas. The receipts are very light but the quality is better. The best reached \$3.60. Cattle holding steady with better receipts.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

The price of beef has gone up 1c. per pound wholesale, at Walden, N. Y., and many other provincial places.

Senator Kenyon, of Richmond, R. I., has presented a petition in the Legislature of Rhode Island for the repeal of the law which provides that tuberculin tests shall be given to cattle. A similar petition was introduced by Senator Robinson, of South Kingston.

There was a fire in William Marshall's provision market at 71 Main street, Paterson, N. J., recently. At the time the Paterson ball players were burning their salaries in "Ches." Ely's cafe, but this latter burning in no way originated the \$60 provision flare-up. It is a pity that some providence does not clean out the old shambles of the vicinity, which are of the fire-trap order.

As the same people will be fed in war as were fed in peace, with possibly a few less in case of a spat at arms, the temporary advance in the price of fresh meat products because of large canning orders, cannot last long, and the anticipated rise of 20 per cent. in all canned goods cannot be permanent. It will be the situation and not the necessity which will be the influencing force on prices.

While the Chicago and Western packers are sending out circulars to their hog buyers to advise the farmers not to produce the great, hulking 300 and 400 pound hog, but to go in for the long, slab-sided porker weighing from 200 to 250 pounds, the pork butcher might as well take the business hint and only buy that kind of pork from the slaughterer, because business experience must have shown the big concerns that the consumer prefers the latter kind of pork. The shopman cannot forget the natural aversion of his customer to buying fat. The more lean there is in the meat, the less fat there will be to trim off, and the more real pounds for sale at a selling price.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

SCRANTON BUTCHERS INCORPORATE.

The butchers of Scranton, Pa., petitioned the Court to grant a charter to the Scranton Retail Butchers' Protective Association, recently formed for mutual protection against the abuses to which the trade is subject. The charter members of the association are Frederick Weissner, Patrick McNally, T. E. Terwilliger, F. M. Aylsworth, Joseph Embrey and John F. Kelly. The directors for the first year are Patrick McNally, Frederick Weissner and T. E. Terwilliger.

TRADES ASSEMBLY HOLDS UP ARMOUR SETTLEMENT.

The Trades Assembly of Kansas City, Kan., discussed in its regular meeting a few days ago a resolution to approve the settlement of the Armour troubles effected recently by President Gompers, George Byers and Ford Allen. The members of the assembly decided to defer action on the resolution until the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has voted on the matter. The resolution therefore, was laid on the table until the next meeting.

BUTCHERS AND MARKETMEN.

The Butchers' and Marketmen's Association, of Providence, R. I., a few nights ago gave their annual reception, banquet and ball Wednesday night, April 27, at the Trocadero. It eclipsed all others of a similar nature in the history of the association. From 8 to 9 a reception was held, from 9 to 10 a banquet was enjoyed, followed by dancing from 10 until the "wee" hours. Reeves's Orchestra was secured for the occasion and the committee did all in their power to make the occasion one to be long remembered, and it will be.

CONDOLENCE.

At a joint meeting of directors of the Baltimore Butchers' Abattoir and Live Stock Company, the Baltimore Sheep Butchers' Loan Association, No. 1, and the Baltimore Sheep Butchers' Hide and Wool Pulling Association, No. 3, resolutions were adopted upon the death of Mr. Jacob F. Kriel.

* The eleventh annual report of the Iowa State Dairy Commission, W. K. Boardman, shows that this industry during the year ended Sept. 30, 1897, produced 88,999,355 lb of butter in creameries alone, of which only 10 per cent. was consumed in Iowa. Three-fourths of the output went to New York City. The total value of the 773 creameries and skim stations in Iowa is reported to be \$2,556,149. The average price for seven years in the New York market was .2308 per lb; the average price for 1897 was .1885, and that for 1896 was .1882.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL BEEF-KILLING CONTEST.

The beef-killing contest to decide the world's championship will take place, as we previously announced, at White River Park, Ind., in an improvised amphitheatre, on July 24. Butchers and packers from all over the country will be present. There will be a grand barbecue. This contest will be under American rules. The prize is \$325, \$250 going to the winner and \$75 to the loser. The butcher and packing world in the West is greatly worked up over this contest, while it also excites keen interest in the East. For the above prize, Mr. Charles De Moss, of Indianapolis, goes against Andrew Amrein, of Cincinnati. The latter has, we are told, been defeated by Paul Tetzl, of the United Dressed Beef Co., First Ave., New York city.

The American rules governing this contest have these interesting points:

The first provides that the cattle shall be free from brands (which always impede the skinning), and shall have plenty of water thirty hours before the contest. This stretches the hide and makes the skinning process easier. The cattle are to weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. There are to be three judges and three official timekeepers. Each contestant will be allowed seven minutes in which to dress his beef. Success will not depend on rapidity alone, but on the following points: Fifteen points for opening and siding, five points for legging, fifteen points for rumping and backing, fifteen points for splitting, ten points for cleaning shank and dropping hide, twenty points for time, ten points for general neatness, ten points for condition of hide. It will be seen that speed is the principal item in the grading. Twenty points will be taken off for every minute over the allotted time, and ten points allowed in the candidate's favor for every minute less. The cattle will be knocked in the head under the platform and the audience will not see this displeasing part of the program. There will be tackle, hoisting and running gear, and as soon as the steer is killed the carcass will be rapidly elevated to the platform and stretched out ready for one of the contestants. Other arrangements prevented Champion Paul Tetzl from taking a hand in this contest. He is going abroad.

BUTCHERS WOULD ROB FERTILIZER WORKS OF POOR OLD COWS.

A story told by one of the proprietors of the fertilizer works at Los Angeles, Cal., gives a fair example of the depth into which unscrupulous dealers will go.

"Yesterday a man brought me a cow, which he said was suffering from tuberculosis, and wanted me to kill the animal, and make it into fertilizer," he said. "He stated at the time that a number of parties had been after the cow, and had offered him \$8 for it. I thought nothing of what he said at the time, thinking he was trying to beat me out of a few dollars, as I knew the animal was of no value except to parties in my business. Later in the day, however, I found that he had told the truth, as no less than ten different persons called and asked me to sell the animal, among the number several butchers I had thought were reputable men."—Los Angeles Record.

BRANDING ANIMALS AFTER INSPECTION.

As a precaution against unwholesome meat being placed on the market the Board of Health of Terre Haute, Ind., has ordered that every animal inspected for food purposes be branded with a hot iron. The new scheme is an idea of Inspector T. B. Pote, and will receive the approval of the public.

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER KILLED MEAT.

The lever of war is under the prices of meat in Troy, N. Y. Beef and mutton responded quickest. The retail prices advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per pound over the normal prices of the market. Beef carcasses are up also, with a rise of 1c. per lb. expected. The order of Gov. Black to the military has had a startlingly depressing effect upon the whole meat trade. Prices are going up, but there is no more money in sight to purchase it. The same state of affairs exist in Rochester and Gloversville. One can hardly blame the wholesaler or the retailer for raising prices on the stock in hand, so as to have the funds with which to purchase an equal amount of stuff at the price which will be raised on him. The only relief for the housekeeper is to even up by eating less meat. Most people after they have eaten a sufficiency go ahead and stuff in the balance in sight. A half roast will go as far as a whole roast, if you know how to cut and serve it. People will have enough, and be just as fat, too.

THE RETAILER TO STAND IT.

The bulletin of the Michigan State Dairy and Food Commission, just issued by Commissioner Grosvenor, contains the statement that the policy of the commission in the past to proceed against the wholesaler rather than the retailer will be modified in the future. It has been found very difficult to establish that the retailer purchased adulterated goods of a certain jobber, and on this account convictions are very uncertain. Hereafter the retailers will have to stand their share of the responsibility for the sale of adulterated goods.

During the past month five prosecutions at Port Huron, Ecrose and Saginaw for violation of the oleomargarine law have been made. One milk dealer in Saginaw was convicted of selling adulterated milk.

Dairy Inspector Barron inspected seventeen dairies during the month, and State Analyst Borodale analyzed sixty-seven samples of food products, of which twenty-three were pure.

JERSEY PRISON SUPPLIES.

The successful bids for New Jersey State prison supplies commencing May 1 were:

Fresh meat and salt pork, L. H. Stein, Newark, N. J.

Fresh fish, J. M. Atwood, Newark, N. J. Milk, Wallace Lanning, Bethlehem, Pa.

Scrap, John B. Allen, Bethlehem, Pa.

The only things falling to New York firms were bedding and tobacco. The contracts awarded covered 147,000 lbs. of fresh and salt meats, 14,000 pounds of fresh fish, and 35,000 quarts of milk.

ICE MACHINES AT SEA.

Two ice machines have been shipped from Hoboken to Key West to the order of the Navy Department. One of these is for use in the Marine Hospital, and the other is for the Red Cross hospital ship going with the fleet. Each of these machines has a capacity of 2,000 lbs. of ice per day, and will cool drinking water for 300 men. The presence of so much ice will reduce the temperature of the air on a ship in a tropical climate. Ships thus equipped will be able to carry and keep fresh meats better.

OUNDING COW LININGS.

State Veterinarian B. M. Freed is making a rigid examination of all the cows in the principal dairies for traces of tuberculosis. Six cows belonging to Robert Edeburn at West Middlesex were killed in one day at Sharon, Pa., and several belonging to other farmers will be shot.—Pittsburg Press.

The East Side is full of wars and rumors of wars in the meat line. It is also scintillating with reported combines and mysterious alliances among some of the big concerns.

The trade demand for pickled stuff has so grown of late that Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have been forced to enlarge the plant of their pickling department in the city. This is due not to any speculation, but as an actual necessity of the trade now done.

Mr. Mike Cambes, who was so long familiar to the meat trade of New York has died. For more than thirty-five years he tried to please those who did business with him. He was on Sixth avenue between 16th and 17th streets. One by one the old-time butchers are lying down the cleaver to the great slaughterer, death.

The new tracking put in by Chas. Miller for the New York Small Stocks in their new premises on Third avenue, look quite elaborate and airy. The area covered is about 150 x 100 feet, and a display of meat on every hook over it all would look like a revelation to even the buyer of carcasses.

Another familiar face has fallen from behind the meat block and dropped his knife before the scythe of Father Time. Charles Franz, of Sixth avenue and 12th street, is dead. For nearly forty years he watched the carcass come and go. Now he has gone and is much missed by the many who knew him so well. Sorrow and sympathy come together at such sad times.

Louis Reinach, the popular ex-president of the S. & S. Co. Employés' Association, was vigorously pushing skewers into sold steers when he was asked how meat stood.

"It don't stand, it hangs. Well, it's hard to even keep it hanging for we kill and sell more meat now than for some time. The war scare only scares Spaniards up our way."

Louis is too busy to be president any more.

It is rumored that the engagement of Mr. Jesse Bauer will be announced before he goes to the front. The popular secretary of the Association of Employés of S. & S. last year was long chafed by his colleagues for so long halting between Cupid and enlistment. He will now take both if he can get them. The name of the lady is withheld for obvious reasons. The event, when it does arrive, will be a pleasant surprise and a happy affair.

Butchers are beginning to have new experiences with the localizing of trade through the meat boxes of the wholesale houses. Men in the outlying districts must get their supplies from the local boxes, and are not allowed to buy from the concern elsewhere. This might be a convenience to both in many ways. To some who have the mule instinct to kick it becomes aggravating and annoying. The "box" system is an old Western contrivance transplanted in New York.

Mr. Nathan Heilmann, at present carcass salesman and collector for J. J. Harrington & Co., 43d street and Second avenue, will give up his situation there, and on May 1st take charge of the Palace Meat Market on Third avenue, between 39th and 40th streets, as its new proprietor, Mr. Greenebaum, its present proprietor having had it nicely fixed up before turning it over to the new "boss." Mr. Greenebaum himself will possibly run his new place which he has just had fitted up at Union Port.

It is reported that the American Sardine Company, chartered under the laws of Maine, had been incorporated with a capital of

\$3,000,000. The new company was formed to prevent the cutting of prices by commission men and the consequent loss to the canneries. It will control, according to the prospectus, plants valued at \$750,000, employing 6,000 hands, with an annual output of more than 1,000,000 cases of the canned fish.

—Globe, Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Nathan Heilmann, of 360 East 50th street, who will take charge of the Palace Market on Third avenue, is engaged to be married to Miss Ray Greenebaum, the pretty daughter of Mr. Moses Greenebaum, of 612 Third avenue. The marriage will be solemnized on Wednesday, June 1, at 5 p. m. Rabbi Hirsch will officiate. The bride's father is the owner of the Palace Meat Market, and Mr. Heilmann is the nephew of Mr. Joseph, of Joseph & Co., wholesale carcass butchers, at 44th street and First avenue.

At a meeting of the wholesale meat dealers held in Utica it was decided to advance the price of beef from 8 to 8½ cents per pound. This advance went into effect yesterday morning, but as yet the retail price has not been raised. A retail dealer said, however, that the present prices could not be maintained, in view of the increase in the wholesale schedule. The quotations on the other fresh meats have advanced one-half cent per pound. Spring lamb sells at wholesale at 20 cents per pound. Spring lamb retails at \$3 for hindquarters and \$2.50 for forequarters.

Strauss Bros. & Co. moved into the premises under Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's premises on the northeast corner of 45th street and First avenue, formerly occupied by the New York Veal and Mutton Company. The new concern began business as wholesale meat dealers on Tuesday last. Under the S. & S. abattoir this new concern is new in name only, as the members of Strauss Bros. & Co. are well known to the wholesale and the retail butcher trade as members of a wholesale concern lately doing business on the same avenue. Business tact and good stuff will win trade.

Moe Frank & Co. is the name of another new wholesale meat concern on the East Side. The company is temporarily doing business in the premises on First avenue near 45th street soon to be occupied by the new Kosher abattoir of Swift and Company. After May 1 this company will move to 44th street, east of First avenue, and deal in calves as wholesale butchers. Mr. Moe Frank is not a novice in the meat line. He had large experience with the New York Stock Company. He was with that concern from the minute it opened to the minute it closed its business. He was a stockholder and a director of that company. The meat field of New York is not all taken, if all the meat is. Moe Frank & Co. should do well.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 29—3:45 P. M.—Exchange.
—Beef firm; extra India mess, 76s. 3d.; prime mess, 70s. Pork firm; prime mess, fine Western, 55s.; prime mess, medium Western, 52s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 39s. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 36s.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—prime Western dull, 29s. 3d. Cheese firm; American finest white firm, 41s.; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 21s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, strong, 17s. 3d.

C. HEIDELBERGERS' SONS BURNT OUT.

The large porkpacking establishment of C. Heidelberger's Sons, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, corner Manhattan avenue and Dupont street, was gutted by fire Thursday morning. The fire is believed to have originated in the hall of the retail department, and soon enveloped the whole place. The premises had not yet opened for the day's business. That makes the catastrophe still more inexplicable. Though a gallant fight was made to save the establishment and some of the stock, only the bare blackened walls stand to tell of the calamity. Although insurance was carried, we believe it will not cover the loss. This reputable firm has done a business which deserves a better fate. Of course, temporary premises will be improvised and the business carried on as well as possible under the awkward circumstances.

Barrels of half-burnt, half-boiled and half-baked hams lay about on the ground floor and elsewhere in the charred ruins as witnesses of the battle between the angry flames and the water which they set to boiling in this fierce conflagration of meat and timber. There are charcoal grottos and overhanging ceilings of the same grim stuff. The premises were about 50 feet front by 125 feet deep, and several stories high. The damage foots up at least \$125,000 as it stands. No other premises were touched by the flames.

THE FAT IN THE FIRE CAUSED IT.

J. G. Paul & Co.'s smoke house, at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Devoe street, Brooklyn, caught fire on Thursday morning and destroyed pretty much all of the stock in it. The fire in this portion of the premises for a time endangered the big packinghouse. It originated in a peculiar, though natural manner. The dripping fat from the overhanging hams which were being smoked fell upon the fire beneath in such quantities as to cause the combustible grease to flare up and ignite the strings, which in turn fired the hot fatty matter and made many of the hams twist up upon the hooks. The loss is material and inconvenient at this time of higher prices for wholesale stock.

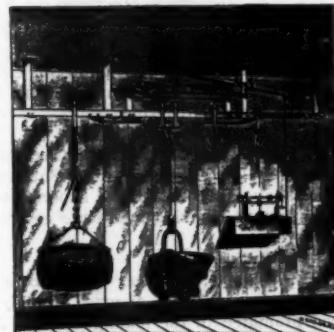
A WIDE-AWAKE PLUCKY CLERK.

Frederick Knoetz, 17 years old, is employed as a clerk in Gunther's butcher shop, at 658 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn. He sleeps in the rear of the store. At 1 o'clock the other morning he was awakened by the noise of some one trying to force an entrance. He got out of bed, and went where he could see the front door. Standing on the outside was a man supporting another man upon his shoulders. The second man had a large knife and was cutting away the wire netting covering the transom. The fanlight was opened and the fellow proceeded to crawl in through it. Knoetz waited for the man to get half of his body in, then he gave a shout. The would-be burglar hastily wriggled back and dropped down outside of the store door. Then he and his companion started on a run up the street.

The clerk hurried into the street. He yelled for help. Officer Peter Donnelly arrested them. They gave the names of John and James Duffy, but an investigation disclosed them to be John and James Brooks, brothers, of 33 South Tenth street. The magistrate fined them for intoxication and held them in \$500 bail for trial.

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
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JAS. H. O'BRIEN, SCALE-MAKER AND REPAIRER
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These Scales and Tracks are extensively used in Refrigerators, Slaughterhouses and Packing-houses. Manufactured in all sizes and capacities with one or more tracks. Prices vary according to location, size and amount of tracking required. Estimate and references furnished on application.

JACKSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BUTCHERS and PACKERS'

SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,

626 Tenth Ave., New York.

An advertisement in this paper brings your goods under the notice of the largest buyers in the trade.

Good Meat Alone

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

T. FARRELL,

328 West Forty-First Street
NEW YORK CITY.

CITY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. G. F. Swift arrived in the city early Thursday morning. He was accompanied by his son Charles.

When the Dons are cleaned out of Cuba there will be worse places than Havana for wholesale or retail butchering.

Mr. J. H. O'Brien, of 75 New Chambers street, was at Tuxedo Park from Saturday until Thursday, April 28. He is superintending an important tracking and scale contract he has there.

Mr. Geo. Whipple, manager of the Brooklyn Beef Co., at Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, has been promoted to the management of A. A. Jewett & Co.'s market at Philadelphia. He took charge the 25th of April.

It is reported that Gus Adler, of West Washington Market has bought a new cut glass bottle for the baby. Gus doesn't believe in bringing children up on common stuff in bottles any more than he does in forwarding life on common meat. He is with S. & S. and wide awake.

The Manhattan Refrigerating Company has broken ground on West street near Gansevoort. We understand that it is about to erect on the site three large beef houses, each of which will be about 40 x 70 feet. Besides serving their purpose, the premises will be an improvement to the locality.

It is said that A. R. Meyers, wholesale butcher at West Washington Market, intended to enlist for the war. Being of a good tropical hue he would readily be taken for a true son of the soil unless Gomez asked him a question in Spanish, A. R. M., by adding a "y" is "army." No doubt this fact struck A. R. M. so strong that he couldn't resist his patriotism.

The Empire City Beef Co., which opened its doors early in the year at the corner of West and Horatio streets, has just had a new extension put on their switch which facilitates the handling of their stuff. This place has a neatness and a characteristic get-up about it that is not found in any other wholesale or retail meat house in the city, and there are some tidy ones to say that to. Upon entering the place the eye at once is struck with the freshness and inoffensiveness of the general interior. The checkered, well-raked sawdust grass plot in the center of the outer enclosure attracts attention. The instinct of the visitor naturally follows the well-swept walk and avoids disturbing the novel lawn bed as it would a plot of roses. The neatness and cleanliness of the refrigerator with its unsmeared walls rising above the numerous carcasses which hang above the evenly raked, unstained sawdust, make it look more like the meat picture of an abattoir poet than the actual quarters of cows and steers suspended from cold hooks. We sat down outside and in a dreamy vision conjured the fact of what a pleasant, attractive business wholesale meat handling would be if every carcass concern and every refrigerator were as free from dirt, ill odors, and as fresh and enticing as is the whole aspect of this place of business of the Empire Beef Co. on West street.

Mr. E. Eisemann is the manager, and the credit of all this must be justly given him. We have drawn especial attention to this wholesale market because there is no need of the blood, filth and stink, towards which most of the meat markets seem to tend. The uncleanly butcher, and his untidy place of business should get into the past as far and as quickly as possible.

NEW SHOPS—CITY.

Grohskopf Bros. had McLean to fit them up a new meat market complete at Union Hill, N. J.

Messrs. Scheuer & Co., of Paterson, N. J., have put in very fine oak and tile fittings in their new market at that place.

O. G. Smith, butcher, at Stony Brook, L. I., has had a large ice house put in his place. It is one of McLean's neatest jobs.

J. Woolf has had his shop, at 1639 First avenue, furnished spick and span with some of Elsas Diamond's nicest fixtures.

M. Frankel, at 1496 First avenue, has had his shop prettily fitted all over. Elias Diamond, of 294 Stanton street, put in the fixtures.

Messrs. Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of 120 Pearl street, New York and Chicago, put new fixtures in for the meat department of E. W. Perkins, grocer, at Manchester, N. H.

C. Schlumbohm, delicatessen dealer, had McLean put him in a big new refrigerator at 22 Columbus avenue. Its face is a bright mirror and it has four fancy panel doors.

Nauss Bros., 2175 Third avenue, are having all new tracking, scales and a coal hopper put in their large shop by Jas. H. O'Brien, of 75 New Chambers street. The job is now about completed.

The Mamaroneck Grocery Co., at Mamaroneck, N. Y., had new fixtures put in their large premises by James McLean. This grocery and provision store is quite an affair for a country place.

The abattoir scales of the United Dressed Beef Co., at 44th street and 1st avenue, was finished a few days ago by Jas. H. O'Brien. This same contractor had put in the tracking some time before.

Henry Petri has had his grocery and meat market at Carlstadt, N. J., fixed up in handsome style. The work was done by Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of 120 Pearl street, New York and Chicago.

They also fitted up the pretty new market fixtures and overhauling of D. F. Burns, Hartford, Conn. This shop opened with flattering prospects. The fixtures bear the name of Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

The Tuxedo Stores Co., of Tuxedo Park, have had all new tracking, hangers and scales put in. Jas. H. O'Brien, of New Chambers street, handled the whole contract. He finished it Wednesday, April 27.

The Union Trading Co., of New Britain, Conn., have improved the feelings of the meat buyer with the trim and cleanliness of the comely new fixtures of their grocery and meat shop. Wolf, Sayer & Heller did it.

A. W. Castle, of Waterbury, Conn., had Wolf, Sayer & Heller to install a handsome meat box of rich English oak in his popular market. This box is 10x8 ft. deep and 10 ft. high. An office 4x6x8 ft. was made out of the same materials to match it.

The same firm had oak and tile fittings of equal beauty and excellence put in their new meat and grocery store in Summit, N. J. In both instances the enterprise of the proprietors is to be commended. Now is the time to fix up, and to do it properly.

A very handsome oak and tile outfit was put in the new meat market of William May, at Mount Clair, N. J. Everything is in trim for a big summer trade, which we understand Mr. May well deserves. Wolf, Sayer & Heller received many compliments upon this job.

C. V. Hill & Co., of Trenton, N. J., has orders as follows: Howe & Payson, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., will soon open cash meat market in Asbury Park, N. J. McCabe & Margerum will soon open the finest meat market in Allenhurst, N. J. The fixtures are all built by C. V. Hill & Co.

Mr. Chas. Wiseman, the popular secretary of the late Washington Market Association, has opened a new meat market at 42 Central Market. He will sell meat delicacies and provisions, making sweetbreads a specialty. Mr. Wiseman will be personally in charge. McLean put in the fixtures, which are all new.

Sampel Hopper & Co., the big grocery and provision dealers, of White Plains, have had a very elaborate upright butter refrigerator put in their place of business. James McLean did the work, and it is quite a box. Hopper & Co. are the Park & Tilford of White Plains. The box was finished on April 29. If the butter is also upright, it will be good.

One of the prettiest meat boxes in the East is that made and just put in for J. B. Blood & Co. at Lynn, Mass. It is an oak and tile meat box 15 ft. front by 20 ft. deep by 15 ft. high, with two sides of plate glass, like the box Wolf, Sayer & Heller furnished Siegel & Cooper in New York. The ice capacity of this box is twenty tons, and the hanging capacity fifteen cattle. The same firm also put this in.

Child's Restaurant, at 122 West 23d street, is neatly and tastily fitted with new fixtures. Things like these make the meal go better. Food loses its taste on an old dirty table. Wolf, Sayer & Heller never did a prettier job. The new plate glass and mahogany refrigerator placed in this restaurant is the finest ice chamber of its kind in the United States. It is 6 ft. front by 30 inches deep by 8 ft. high. The mahogany woodwork is all hand carved. Through the four plate glass kettsides shine, like thick crystal flakes, the plate glass shelves resting on bright German silver brackets. This thing is a gem and a picture. Wolf, Sayer & Heller have received many compliments upon it.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At Monday's meeting of the managers of the Exchange it was decided that any employé of the Exchange at present a member of the militia who shall join the regular army or navy shall have his position held for him, shall receive full pay while in the service of the government, and should he die in service a full year's salary shall be paid to those dependent upon him.

NEW LIVE STOCK FEED.

In Colorado they have been experimenting and have made some valuable discoveries. They find that the sugar beet and alfalfa make the finest combination in the world on which to fatten all kinds of stock, hogs, sheep, and notably cattle, and that the meat produced is of extra fine quality and flavor. Figured out in dollars and cents, the sugar beet as a stock food yields fully as much to the producer as it does when manufactured into sugar. Another thing that has been discovered is that when used for sugar making only beets of a certain size are available, whereas for stock feeding there is no restriction on the size, and the big fellows can be used with equal advantage.

MEAT FOR RUSSIA.

Omaha has shipped 12 carloads of meat consigned to a place in Russia via the Chinese steamer line, says a dispatch from Portland, Ore. The general opinion is that the meat is for the use of the Russian army on the Chinese frontier.

A CORRECTION.

W. A. Banta, and not E. Marschelder, as stated last week, refrigerated the two buildings of Dillon & Dougles at New Haven, Conn.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs, 30 cars on sale. Market lower; Yorkers, \$4.10@\$4.12½; pigs and light Yorkers, mixed, \$4.07@\$4.06; mediums, \$4.15; good heavy, \$4.15@\$4.17½; roughs, \$3.65@\$3.80.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; best heavy Yorkers, mediums and heavy weights, \$4.15@\$4.20; good light, \$4.07@\$4.10; pigs, \$3.75@\$3.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs slow at \$3.75@\$4.

PEORIA.

Live hogs, light, \$3.70@\$3.87½; mixed, \$3.75@\$3.95; heavy, \$3.80@\$4; rough, \$3.50@\$3.70.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.75@\$3.90; packers, \$3.60@\$3.95; butchers, \$3.90@\$4.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is no change in the prices this week; demand a little better, with a good supply. Very few sheep are arriving and market steady. We quote:

Live spring lambs, Jersey, per head..... 3 00 a 5 50
" " State, " 2 50 a 5 00
" " Southern, " 2 50 a 5 00
yearlings, unshorn, prime, 100 lbs. 5 00 a 5 75
" " poor to good, 100 lbs. 5 00 a 5 50
" " clipped, per 100 lbs. 4 25 a 4 75
sheep, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs. 4 75 a 5 00
" " poor to good, 100 lbs. 3 75 a 4 50
" " clipped, per 100 lbs. 3 50 a 4 25

LIVE POULTRY.

Demand continues slow, but dealers and speculators are taking the fresh offerings at very little alteration of prices. Fowls and yearling chickens command 8½c., with roosters generally 5c. Some few spring chickens arriving, but small, and selling mainly from 8c. down. Ducks and geese drag heavily and outside figures are extreme. We quote:

Ducks, fattened, per pair..... a 30
Ducks, av. Western, per pair..... a 25
" " Southern and Southwestern, per pair..... a 20
Geese, fattened, per pair..... 1 25 a 1 37
Geese, av. Western, per pair..... 87 a 1 12
" " Southern and Southwestern, pair..... a 75
Pigeons, per pair, old..... a 30
" " young or weak flyers..... 20 a 25
Spring chickens, large, per pair..... 75 a 1 00
" " small..... a 60
Fowls, per lb. a 8½
Roosters, per lb. a 5
Turkeys, per lb. a 8

DRESSED BEEF.

The demand has somewhat fallen off; less business has been done this past week and our figures have been somewhat shaded by most of the local houses. Bologna meat in good demand. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy..... a 8
" " light..... 7½ a 7½
Common to fair Native..... a 7 a 7½
Choice Western, heavy..... a 7
" " light..... 6½ a 7
Good to prime Westerns..... 7½ a 7½
Common to fair Texan..... 6½ a 7
Good to choice Heifers..... 6½ a 7
Common to fair Heifers..... 6 a 6½
Choice Cows..... 6 a 6½
Common to fair Cows..... 5 a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Steers..... 5½ a 6½
Common to fair Oxen and Steers..... 5 a 5½
Fleshy Bologna Bulls..... 6 a 6½
Bologna Cow beef, boned..... 5 a 5½

DRESSED CALVES.

With a better demand the market for both city and country dressed ruled firm, with a few choice Jersey and Pennsylvania veals reaching 8c. Small country veals in moderate supply and steady at 4@5c. We quote:

Veal, City dressed, prime..... 8½ a 9½
" " common to good..... 7 a 8
" " Country dressed, prime..... 7½ a 8
" " fair to good..... 6½ a 7
" " common to fair..... 5 a 6
" " small..... 4 a 5

DRESSED HOGS.

Market has been somewhat irregular, but at the close of the week was steady at below figures. There is a good number of rough country dressed hogs on offer, even as low as 3c., but the demand is poor for such stock. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	5½ a 5½	Eels, skinned.....	5 a 10
Hogs, 100 lbs.	5½ a 5½	" skin on.....	3 a 5
Hogs, 100 lbs.	5 a 5½	White perch.....	6 a 8
Hogs, 100 lbs.	5 a 5½	Flounders.....	3 a 4
Pigs.....	6½ a 6½	Salmon, Western.....	12½ a 15
Country dressed.....	4 a 6½	" frozen.....	5 a 6

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Speculators are offering freely 9c. for choice lambs, and the tone of the market is firm at 9@9½c., and even our outside figure has been exceeded for several very choice selected lambs. Country dressed in good demand and fair supply at former figures. We quote:

Good to choice lambs 9 a 9½
Common to medium lambs 8 a 8½
Good to prime sheep..... 7½ a 8
Common to medium..... 6 a 7
Spring lambs, country-dressed, prime, each .50 00 a 5 50
" " pr. to good, 2 50 a 4 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,222 packages; previous six days, 3,787 packages; corresponding six days last year, 4,443 packages. Receipts are not large, and demand not active, still there has been a little more trading and the tone a trifle steadier on selected stock. Quality, however, is irregular, with only a small proportion of fancy fowls, and such held at 8½c.; but few Southwestern are salable above 8c. Fresh Western broilers still arrive sparingly. Nearby broilers sell slowly. Eastern and Long Island spring ducks in fair supply and slow with tone weak. Squabs without change. There is a little call for frozen turkeys, but all kinds of frozen stock held about steady, in view of the moderate remnants left. Ducks and geese slow. Very few frozen fowls on offer. We quote:

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys, Western, straight hens, per lb..... 9 a 10
" " young toms, prime, per lb. 9 a 10
Broilers, Phila., 8-3½ lbs. to pair, per lb. 30 a 32
" " 4-3 " 22 a 25
Chickens, Phila., winter, 5-6 lbs. to pair..... 18 a 20
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime..... 8 a 8½
" " Western, prime, mixed weights..... 8 a 8½
" " prime, heavy..... 7 a 7½
Old Cocks, Western 20 a 22
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb. 20 a 22
" " Long Island, spring, per lb. 20 a 22
Ducks, Western, fancy, per lb. 5 a 7
" " fair to good..... 5 a 7
Geese, Western, prime..... 4 a 6
" " fair to good..... 4 a 6
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz. 2 25 a 2 50
" " small and poor, per doz. 1 25 a 1 50

FROZEN.

Turkeys, selected, No. 1..... 12½ a 13
" " locally frozen, average best..... 11 a 12
" " No. 2..... 9 a 10
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated..... 13 a 13½
" " average, No. 1..... 10 a 12
" " No. 2..... 7 a 8
Fowls, No. 1..... 8 a 8½
" " No. 2..... 7 a 7½
Broilers, Western, dry-pickled..... 15 a 17
" " scalded..... 12 a 14
Capon, No. 1..... 16 a 17
" " No. 2..... 12 a 14
Ducks, No. 1..... 8 a 9
" " No. 2..... 6 a 7
Geese, No. 1..... 8 a 8½

PROVISIONS.

There is quite a forward movement in all kinds of provisions. Hams are in good demand at an advance of 1½c. Smoked bacon and pickled bellies are firm at 1½c. advance, with an unusual large call for tongues, and city loins, though somewhat irregular, are firmer, and most houses are obtaining our outside figures. Western loins are in good supply, but after several houses held out for same prices as city, they found they could not get more than 8c., and on Thursday several parcels were moved out at less than 7½c. We quote:

(JOBBING TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average..... 9 a 9½
" " 12 to 14 " 8½ a 8½
" " heavy..... 8 a 8½
California hams, smoked, light..... 6½ a 7½
" " heavy..... 6 a 6½
Smoked bacon, boned..... 10 a 10½
" " (rib in)..... 9 a 9½
Dried beef sets..... 15 a 15½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. 15½ a 15½
" " shoulders..... 6 a 6½
Pickled bellies, light..... 7½ a 8½
" " heavy..... 7 a 7½
Fresh pork loins, City..... 8 a 8½
" " Western..... 7½ a 8
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl. 25 00 a 25 50
Beef rounds, in sets, " 23 00

FISH.

Cod, heads off..... 5 a 5
" " heads on..... 3½ a 3
Halibut, White..... 12 a 14
" " Grey..... 8 a 10
Striped bass..... 6 a 10
Bluefish, live..... 3 a 6

Eels, skinned.....	5 a 10	Herrings.....	2 a 3
" skin on.....	3 a 5	Red snappers.....	12½ a 15
White perch.....	6 a 8	" fresh.....	15 a 25
Flounders.....	3 a 4	Shad, bucks.....	18 a 18
Salmon, Western.....	12½ a 15	Shad, roes.....	30 a 40
" frozen.....	5 a 6	Seallop.....	1 00 a 2 00
Smalls, Kennebees.....	5 a 8	Soft crabs.....	1 00 a 1 75
" Scotia, frozen.....	5 a 8	Porgies.....	a
Lobsters, large.....	12½ a 14	Weakfish, frozen.....	a
" medium.....	10 a 10	Sea bass.....	8 a 10
Herrings.....	2 a 3	White fish.....	a
Red snappers.....	2 a 3	Pompano.....	12 a 15
Mackerel Spanish, live.....	12½ a 15	Haddock.....	3 a 4
" fresh.....	15 a 25	King fish, live.....	8 a 10
Shad, bucks.....	18 a 18	" frozen.....	a
Shad, roes.....	30 a 40	Clacones.....	a
Seallop.....	1 00 a 2 00	Prawn.....	75 a 1 00
Soft crabs.....	1 00 a 1 75	Sea trout.....	10 a 15
Porgies.....	a	Sheephead.....	a 15

GAME.

The open season for snipe, plover and wild ducks end with this month. Really prime snipe and plover would sell well, but the few here are mostly thin and poor and of uncertain value. We quote:

English Snipe, per doz..... 1 50 a 2 00
Golden plover, per doz..... 1 50 a 2 00
Grass Plover, per doz..... 1 00 a 1 25
Sand Snipe, per doz..... a 25
Wild ducks, common, per pair..... 15 a 25

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 35,520 packages; previous six days, 36,230 packages. The tone of the market is better at the close of the week. A point evidently has been reached where the demand is fully equal to the supply, and with a very close clearance of stock all thought of a still lower price has been removed. Local buyers are taking hold pretty well, and there are some calls from out of town. Extra creamery sells without difficulty at 17c. Firsts are steady at 16@16½c., and the quantity of fresh creamery to be had below the inside quotation is small. Arrivals of State dairy are light, and there is a demand for Welsh that cannot be supplied. Imitation creamery is quiet and fresh factory is moving freely at firm prices. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. a 17
" " firsts..... 16 a 16½
" " seconds..... 15 a 15½
" " thirds..... 14½ a 15
" State fancy..... 17
" " firsts..... 16 a 16½
" " thirds to seconds..... 14½ a 15½
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy..... 16 a 16½
" " Welsh tubs, fancy..... 15 a 15
" " firsts..... 14 a 14½
" " tabs, thirds to seconds..... 14 a 14½
Western imitation creamery, extras..... 15 a 15
" " firsts..... 14 a 14½
" " seconds..... 14 a 14½
" " factory, extras..... a 14½
" " firsts..... a 14½
" " seconds..... 13 a 13½
" " lower grades..... 12 a 12
" " poor to prime..... 12½ a 14½

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 7,481 boxes; previous six days, 8,304 boxes. Supplies of desirable grades of old cheese are so narrow and held so firmly that actual business is limited. Exporters are in want of most all grades of cheese. The home trade demand is quiet, but fancy grades held firmly and with confidence. Only small scattering lots of new large cheese arriving. Several lots of new small cheese here, which are offering at 8½c. for fancy colored. New white have not any call. Skims unchanged. Cable 44s. for colored, 41s. for white. We quote:

OLD CHEESE.

State, full cream, fall-made, col'd, large, fancy..... 8½ a 8½
" " white, large, f'y. 8½ a 8½
" " large, choice..... 7½ a 8½
" " fair to good..... 7 a 7½
" " common..... 6½ a 6½
" " fall-made, col'd, small, fancy..... 8½ a 8½
" " white, " " white..... 8½ a 8½
" " small, prime to choice..... 8½ a 8½
" " common to good..... 6½ a 7½
part skims, small choice..... a 6
" " large choice..... 6½ a 7½
" " good to prime..... 6½ a 7½
" " common to fair..... 6½ a 7½
" " full skims..... 2 a 2½

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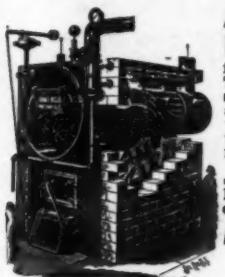
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BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, April 23, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on April 25, who subscribe to same.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Bladowsky, Barnett, 71 Norfolk St.; to H. Goldberg \$100
Greenwald, Ignatz, 282 East 4th St.; to K. Engel 100
Haase, Annie, 14 Ave. A; to E. Marschelder (R.) 45
Rosen, Ida, 176 Madison St.; to A. Schilansky 200
Steuerenagel, Hy., 985 Columbus Ave.; to Dumrauf & Wicke 84
Scholl, Jos., 301 East 83d St.; to J. Levy 50
Uhren, Isaac, 194 Delancey St.; to L. Josephson 150

Bills of Sale.

Bender, Louis, Tremont Ave., between Arthur and Fulton Aves.; to Harry Bender \$325
Cohn, Alex., 246 East 59th St.; to M. Weinstock (Fish Market) 1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Siegel, Louis, 1832 Pitkin Ave.; to D. Klein \$75
Bills of Sale.

Schlain, M., 299 Bedford Ave.; to Caroline Massure Nom.

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, April 23, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on April 25, who subscribe to same

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(New York City.)

Mortgages.

Bass, Abraham, 634 Grand; to S. Levin \$65
Blick, Sam, 51 Jefferson; to M. Steinik (Milk fixtures) 65
Hartmann, Ernst, 1474 Vanderbilt Ave.; to C. F. Gengerich & Co. 65
Maltin, M., 67 Forsyth; to M. Steinik (Butter fixtures) 40
Mungeer & Miller, 98 West, Brooklyn; to W. C. Cole (Soap fixtures) 1,950
Purrmann, Bruno, 2287 7th Ave.; to H. Luehrs 900
Ruzinsky, Jacob, 121 Canal; to I. Goldberg 290
Spencer, John J., 17 Stone; to J. J. Cornell 250
Sperling, Morris, 44 1st; to M. Steinik (Butter fixtures) 45
Wempe, F. H., 327 E. 48th; to C. M. Reed (Milk fixtures) 450
Bergamo, Concella, 206 Mulberry; to G. Marini 400
Bianchi, Margt., 12 Stone; to G. A. Zabriskian, Christopher, 780 Bergen; to T. Sherry 1,850
Boylan, Christopher, 780 Bergen; to T. Sherry Hotel lease

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Depken, F. A., 916 Manhattan Ave.; to C. Heidelberger Sons (Oyster bar) \$90
Mungeer, Holles J. & T. B. Muller 98

West; to Wilhelmina C. Cole (Soap racks) 1,950

Schulken, F., 681 Marcy Ave.; to J. Sticht 550

Strachstein & Fertel, 560 Myrtle Ave.; to S. Levin (Tea store) 170

Anderson, L., 247 Smith; to L. Anderson 70

Wehmann, G., 916 Manhattan Ave.; to P. C. Heidelberger 103

Bills of Sale.

Hillman, Sophia & F. Ottillie, 1861 Broadway; to W. B. A. Jurgens \$1,250

Jurgens, W. B. A., 1861 Broadway; to Sophia Hillmann & F. Ottillie 1,250

Mazzie, Filomena, 677 4th Ave.; to F. Savarese 190

Renton, C. E., 190 Smith; to G. B. Rose 250

Mortgages.

Tonyes, H. D., Union; to H. Pleus \$555

NOTE.—The above information will be furnished in our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, nearly one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it, Price, \$1.00 per year, 52 weekly numbers.

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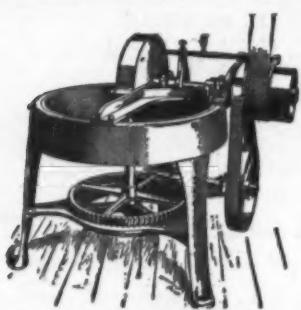
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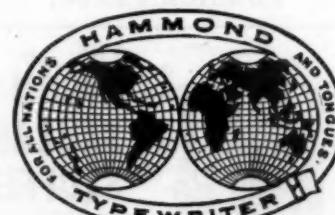
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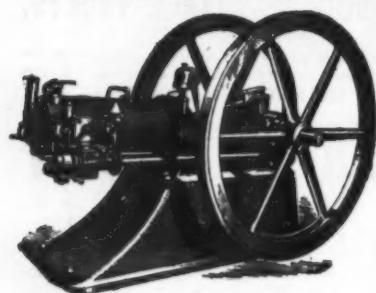
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